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Weekly Newspaper Head

Robert Moore, a newspaperman for almost all his 50 years, is the new president of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association which represents about 550 of Canada's almost 900 weekly newspapers. Moore, who got first printer's ink on his fingers when he was six is now co-publisher of Saskatchewan's Swift Current Sun. (Personality sketch, page 6)

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Facing Realities In Tax Field

We do not like big government. Nor do we like big taxes. But if we must have them we might as well make them as efficient and painless as possible.

When Ontario became the ninth of the ten provinces to enter a tax rentals agreement with Ottawa, it showed that this country and its leaders have gone a long way toward meeting the realities of the twentieth century with common sense.

Why do we need tax agreements?

1. The Canadian taxpayer is one whole person even though he splits his tax payments among three levels of government. Today's high levels of spending demand that the levies made by one government be set with recognition of other levies the citizen must pay. This can best be done by co-ordinating the chief tax fields so that each Canadian in similar circumstances and enjoying similar services, will be liable for approximately the same burden.

2. Taxation, when used to influence economic activity, by adjusting purchasing power and smoothing switches in production, must be tied to monetary, trade and debt policies. And with such heavy reliance placed upon personal and corporation income taxes as fiscal policy measures, rates must be the same throughout Canada.

3. The Canadian economy is a lopsided one. The needs of a particular region are not always balanced by resources. Yet the needs are of national importance. Hence, a certain amount of centralization of economic policy is necessary. But so varied is Canada that no definite formula will fit all provinces.

4. Canada is ever-changing. Certain fields of responsibility or for taxation cannot be picked out and given to one government for all time to come. Ontario's Mr. Frost suggests studying a re-alignment of functions, and that would be helpful. But nothing can be set up for too long in the future. Agreements made now are wisely to be re-examined five years hence.

All these are in addition to the very obvious administrative advantages of co-ordination. This sees the end of duplication and overlapping in tax collecting — something which our American friends find so costly and seemingly without solution.

It was a steady purposeful step which Mr. Abbott and Mr. Frost took. Quebec, the only province still outside the agreements, will eventually follow suit.

* * *

A Warning Is Heeded

The Minister of Justice and the Canadian Congress of Labor share credit for disposal of the case against 13 bakery drivers in Winnipeg who were found by the Combines Commissioner to have contravened the Combines Investigation Act. These men, as the Minister of Justice pointed out, had broken the law by combining to prevent deliveries of bread to a chain distributor who was selling below the level of his competitors.

Combines Commissioner Macdonald propounded the important principle that labor unions could not combine in restraint of trade by hiding behind a provision in the Act which stated that nothing therein should be construed as applying to a combination of workmen and employees for their own reasonable protection.

If the Commissioner's opinion had not been accepted by labor it would have been essential to have the principle established by the courts through conviction of the men involved.

Here the Canadian Congress of Labor stepped in. Notice was sent out by the National Executive to all affiliated unions calling attention to the necessity for strict precautions against any repetition of the Winnipeg incident.

The principle that ignorance of the law is no defense for breaking it is a good one, but we doubt if practical good would, in this case, have been achieved by driving for a conviction.

The CCL was smart to accept the warning.

* * *

Can Parliament Thin The Fog?

Parliament may be taking some steps to speed its work, according to a report from Ottawa. It is said that the Government plans to have legislation debated concurrently with the replies to the speech from the throne, which usually run for weeks.

Ordinarily, the replies to the speech from the throne are completed before the Government's legislative program is introduced. Also in the offing, is the setting of a deadline by which time all legislation must be ready to go before Parliament. There have been other earlier suggestions that if this year's session (beginning in November — recessing for Christmas — and finishing in the spring) is successful, it may become the standard timetable.

Canadians will be glad if their Parliament can streamline its lawmaking processes. But in so doing, they will hope that any speedup which takes place will not bring a lessening of the individual's important voice in national affairs.

It is a delicate balance which must be struck between the criteria of efficiency and the demands for parliamentary democracy.

Take the words which fly in reply to the speech from the throne. Windy? Ah, yes, many of them. The M.P. for Paradise Lost, in dulcet tones, boisterous thumping or monotonous drones, extols the abundance of nature and the fine people of his constituency. And Parliament's time is wasted.

But there are those who use the privilege as they should, to bring the feeling from the packed cities, the open plains, and the deep forests of Canada.

After all, a Caesar, or a small group of Caesars could probably make Canada's laws in the days between Christmas and New Year's with a flock of orders-in-council.

But then, that's hardly what we want.

Railways Open New Phase In War Against Trucks

Automobile Customers to Get Benefit—Prices Due to Drop $20-$50 on Strength of 20% Cut in Freight Rates

By ARTHUR HAILEY
(Editor, Bus and Truck Transport, Maclean-Hunter)

Automobiles are going to be cheaper in Western Canada.

This is one result of a move this week by Canada's railways to meet increasing truck competition.

The rail systems have slashed by 20% transportation rates for autos moving westward. As a result dealers will make these savings in moving popular make cars from Ontario plants to Western cities:

Vancouver	$50
Edmonton, Calgary	$40
Saskatoon	$34
Regina	$32
Winnipeg	$20

Almost all of this saving, it's expected, will be passed on to customers.

The move to cut rail auto freight rates followed by a few days another rate cut on butter, margarine and dressed poultry. Truck movement of all these commodities has increased greatly in recent months.

All four reductions represent a drastic change in previous rail tariffs. They confirm recent indications that the railways are now determined to put a crimp in long-haul truck business and are prepared to go to some competitive length to do it.

A rail freight official who would not permit his name to be used said this week that if the new rates won't reduce truck competition, the railways are prepared to bring them down even lower.

Big Freight Battle

Likely to be hardest hit are transcontinental truck firms that have mushroomed from nothing into big-business concerns over the past two years.

The effect of the railways' move is to offer rates which it will be extremely difficult for the truckers to meet and still make a profit.

Rail spokesmen frankly admit they are gunning for the long-haul trucks, whose operators they say are "selective carriers" and have skimmed off the most profitable commodities, leaving the lower rated ones for the railways.

Against this, the truckers claim that freight rates have been held down as a result of competition they provide. However, say the long-haul operators, this week's rail rate drop has gone down below an economic level and is aimed at forcing them out of business.

To support this argument truckers point to two rail applications, now pending before the Board of Transport Commissioners, for a total of 16% general increase in freight rates to meet railway operating costs.

Switch to Rails

Despite this argument it looked this week as if there would be a big switch from truck to rail transport on trans-continental routes. Already from the big Ontario automobile plants an increased number of cars have begun to move west by rail.

What the railways have actually done is lower the status of automobiles from a Class 1 commodity to Class 2, which means they automatically travel at a lower tariff. At the same time the Class 2 charge for autos has been further reduced to become a "competitive rate" which, under law, the railways can adopt to meet road competition. The total reduction is 20%.

Truckers, who have been charging approximately rail rates and selling their faster service, are faced with the need either to make a similar cut or quit hauling. At midweek an enquiry at

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UK Has Some New Machines For Canadian Producers

By VICTOR KOBY

LONDON—British machine tool manufacturers are hoping for a brisk pick-up in sales to Canada as a result of the big effort they are making in the International Machine Tool Exhibition which opens in London Sept. 17, and continues until Oct. 4.

Many of the 700-800 machines they're exhibiting alongside some 1,000 others from foreign manufacturers have been designed specifically for the Canadian market. They're confident that in both price and quality they'll equal the best that any of their competitors has to offer.

They're aiming especially at hard goods manufacturers in Canada now that defense orders are already fully contracted for in U. K. Possibilities in the Seaway development are reflected in the large showing in such fields as haulage and earth removal equipment; electrical and cement-producing equipment; steel extruding, cutting and forging equipment.

Growing U. S. Demand

As a result of contacts made at this year's Canadian International Trade Fair they see a growing demand for their products in U. S. Many manufacturers report increasing interest and business for their products from U. S. agents.

The export delivery picture is still unchanged at three months, for the simplest machines, to four years for custom-built equipment—an average of about 18 months. However this is expected to improve shortly as the easing in domestic defense demand has allowed preparation for more export orders.

Supply of steel and alloys is reported as being fairly good and there's been substitution for short supplies in high content nickel, chrome and tungsten alloys.

PRICES

Potatoes will remain high priced this year, reflecting lower-than-average crops both here and in U.S. Despite high prices for last year's crops, acreage is up only narrowly in both countries. At the moment prices are edging lower as is the custom with new crops coming to market—$3.25 a bag (75 lb.), wholesaler-to-retailer as against around $2 last year at this time (Toronto).

Coal (both anthracite and bituminous) price increases are expected out of current wage negotiations between John L. Lewis' soft coal miners and operators; anthracite wage pattern will likely follow outcome. Lewis is asking the equivalent of the 16c an hour increase granted the steelworkers. Anything approaching this figure would have to be passed on to the consumers in higher prices, operators claim.

Rope and twine prices have been reduced by one large distributor. All first-grade manila ropes and manila specialties have been cut by 6c a lb.; second grade manila rope by 4c lb. and third grade by 8c a lb. First and second grade sisal rope have also been reduced by 8c lb.

Wool prices opened firm as new wool season got under way this week at Sydney, Aust. British, Japanese and European buyers bid actively but U. S. buyers were conspicuously absent. Prices opened at about last season's closing levels. Most wool experts forecast somewhat higher prices.

Wool and worsted fabrics to go into 1953 spring-and-summer made-up goods will likely bear advanced price tags when early October showings commence. These will reflect higher wool prices of past six months. Imports, while still a problem, are not as great a factor this season as had been anticipated.

U.S. Tariff Cut Pumps New Life Into Oil Boom

By W. L. DACK

Recent 50% reduction in U. S. tariff on crude oil imports is hailed by Canadian oilmen as a major development in this country's fast growing oil industry.

Over the longer term, it could prove as important as discovery of a major, new oilfield.

Although not altogether unexpected by top oil officials, who have been following the long-extended tariff talks between Washington and Venezuelan trade officials, the outcome was very gratifying.

"It was the best we could hope for," was the way one oil executive greeted the announcement.

For Canada, here are the chief results that can be expected from Washington's most-favored-nations oil tariff cut from 21c to 10½c a bbl.:

—A considerably wider potential market for Canadian oil in parts of U. S. — particularly in Wisconsin and Minnesota and in Washington, California and possibly Oregon in the Pacific northwest.

—Because in the new tariff set-up quotas have been "thrown out the window," potential exporters of Canadian crude will start off with the same business chances as long-established exporters from other countries.

Firming Wellhead Prices?

—Possibility of firming wellhead prices in Alberta, once Trans-Mountain pipeline to the West Coast starts operating early in 1954. Possible lower pipeline carrying charges (60c a bbl. was

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

No Handouts From U.S. TV Canadian Video On Its Own

Deadlock still prevails in Canadian television's trouble with U. S. video broadcasters.

CBS and NBC want 70% of the take on shows they pipe into Canada. CBC says that's a holdup.

This means that Canadian TV due to start in Montreal Sept. 6 and Toronto Sept. 8 will be all-Canadian and some Canadian advertisers with big arrangements for importing big U. S. TV shows are cooling their heels.

What went wrong? The 15% CBC officials apparently planned to pay is the standard radio fee. But the 70% demanded for TV is the present standard U. S. rate for affiliated stations.

On a program like "Studio One," a top U. S. drama show on which Canadian Westinghouse had already spent $18,000 in advance promotion, the U. S. network would get $1,120, the CBC a slim $480. That's in Toronto. In Montreal, the CBC's cut would be just $150.

What Sponsors Are Hit

Sponsors who had already taken the elastic band off their bankrolls to bring in U. S. shows included:

—Westinghouse whose "Studio One" was due to go on opening night in Toronto.

—Campbell Soups with the Aldrich family. This may get on for a while using films.

—Johnson's Wax — the Robert Montgomery dramatic show.

—Goodyear Tire & Rubber — drama.

—Ford of Canada which planned bringing in Ford Festival, a variety show, will now go once a month an all-Canadian 90-minute drama.

Other big sponsors not affected:

—Canadian General Electric, which will sponsor the Leslie Bell Singers.

—Imperial Oil with Foster Hewitt and the last period of Toronto Maple Leaf hockey games.

Dickering Gets Nowhere

Realizing that some sponsors such as Westinghouse had already sunk a lot of money into U. S. shows, the CBC at first tried to dicker.

It's reported the CBC offered to go as high as 50%. But the two main U. S. networks insisted on 70% or nothing.

Negotiations are still going on with two other networks, Dumont and ABC, and a deal may be worked out.

But what potential CBC sponsors are interested in are the big variety and drama shows on NBC and CBC already being sponsored in most cases, by parent U. S. companies.

For the time being anyway, they might as well forget about Canadian TV. There's just one chance of an early end to the deadlock: officials of CBS and NBC will be in Toronto for the official CBC opening. They and CBC people may be able to get together under happier circumstances and come up with a solution.

Opening Night Preview

Meanwhile, if it's simon-pure Canadian TV you want, here's what it will look like on Toronto area screens opening night:

A preview of the evening's entertainment; weather forecast and a puppet show, followed by News Magazine, a regular feature.

The official opening at 8 p.m., followed by a variety show, the Leslie Bell Singers, Greetings from Montreal and again, News Magazine.

On Tuesday, the first regular evening program will feature more puppets, some sketches "inspired by the writings of Stephen Leacock," The Big Review, the CBC's prize variety show, followed by a couple of movies (unannounced), Tuesday shapes up as the CBC's big night.

Every night, there'll be four hours of much the same.

Montreal viewers are due to get less, quantitatively — only three hours a day — and from the first week's program listing, they're not going to get as much qualitatively either.

Third of Canadair Wing Order Lost by Ford Goes to U. S.

MONTREAL (Staff)—Canadair Ltd. is having to fill the gap left by the canceled contract with Ford of Canada (The Financial Post, July 26) with 200 wings purchased in the U. S. The remaining nearly 400 wings (including spares) will be built at Canadair's plant here.

Company officials explain that to maintain the production flow on the T-33 jet trainer program, the time lost between the scheduled start of wing deliveries from Ford and the date that Canadair's own facilities can get into wing production, can only be made up by buying the wings outside. So the order for 200 has been placed with Beech Aircraft Corp. in the U. S. which is making T-33 wings for Lockheed, designers of the aircraft.

Shift of the wing production from Ford to Canadair's own plant has brought some new firms into the manufacturing picture. The spar chord manufacture for T-33 (the largest single new outside order) has been moved to Utility Aircraft Metal Products Ltd. at Granby. This firm, a subsidiary of Utility Metal Products Corp. in Los Angeles, has been established only recently in a 7,000-8,000 sq. ft. leased plant and is working also on an order from Canadair for F-86 wing attach fittings.

Some of the manufacturers with whom Ford had been dealing have remained in the picture to the extent they're able to meet the delivery schedules. Fleet Aircraft at Welland, for instance, has been able to salvage more than half its subcontract placed by Ford.

New Uranium Camp for N.W.T.?

Discovery Trench Impresses—Runs $377 a Ton Over 9.2 ft.

By GORDON M. GRANT

A brand new uranium area—featuring two discoveries 25 miles apart—has just been located to the south of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, home of Canada's first uranium producer. Initial values run quite impressive and a claim staking rush is shaping up for what mining men term an entirely new section.

If the developers are lucky, and the rocks tell the right story, a "junior partner" for Beaverlodge might emerge in coming months. But for the moment, much further work must be done to size up real mining possibilities.

A Beaverlodge operator, Radiore Uranium Mines, has made what appears to be a first class discovery—one of the best to date—in a structural setting associated with a large regional fault. The second discovery is held by American Yellowknife about 25 miles west along the same regional fault.

Associated companies of Radiore and American Yellowknife have already launched followup staking. Goldcrest Mines has staked eight claims on strike while Athona Mines (1937) took up 10 claims adjoining Goldcrest again. Quyta Gold Mines has had prospectors staking.

Cobalt, Nickel, As Well

The Radiore property, which includes six claims under option from Basile Bay Base Metal & Uranium Development Co., is on Stark Lake, connecting with the main east arm of Great Slave Lake. High grade pitchblende has been found here, associated with cobalt, nickel and copper mineralization. The shear zone strikes at an angle to and is converging on a major fault that can be traced for miles.

Engineers advise that a trench blasted across the zone at the discovery spot shows much pitchblende in the bottom of the trench and in the loose muck. Pieces of rock from the trench, heavily stained in shades of orange, yellow and green, contain patches of massive niccolite, with cobaltite and chalcopyrite. The zone was sampled in two sections. The first 48 inches assayed 4.95% U_3O_8 or $717.75. The next 63 inches assayed 0.82% U_3O_8 or $118.90 a ton. A total width of 9.2 ft. averaged $377.00 to the ton. Selected grab samples assayed 3.36% U_3O_8 or $477.20 a ton. Assays for cobalt, nickel and copper are to follow.

An engineer's report and recommendations from the field states "that a tongue of granodiorite projecting from the main mass to the east extends in a south-western direction across the property. The granodiorite is in faulted contact against sedimentary rocks which, where observed, consist of reddish shales. The fault which separates the northern margin of the granodiorite from the sediments is, apparently, a major structure which can be traced for many miles.

"The discovery lies several hundred feet south of the major fault and occupies a strong zone

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No Slip Shows Yet For Canuck Dollar

Why Our Almighty Dollar Stands Strong And What Signs Will Forewarn of a Change In The Outlook — Here Are Main Factors

By WARREN BALDWIN

OTTAWA (Staff)—The Canadian dollar seems to be digging in at or about its present level.

Allowing for short period fluctuations arising from flows of speculative capital or substantial payments of U. S. dollars at one time, the 4% premium over the U. S. dollar appears to be as firmly entrenched for the next few months as any currency relationship can be.

Since the day last spring when the Canadian dollar shot upward, propelled by abnormal wheat movements and other factors, the supports under it have been reinforced rather than weakened.

Basically the continued strength of the Canadian dollar depends on two probabilities:

(1) In contrast to last year, Canada is maintaining a small surplus on current account and is likely to maintain it for the balance of the year.

(2) Inflow of U. S. capital for direct investment is continuing at a rate that will produce a total as high if not higher than the $300 millions invested in 1951.

Other factors are less stable and less predictable, but the chances are that over the whole picture they will at least balance themselves out.

Boom In Exports

The current account surplus so far this year has been carried entirely on the back of export trade, nearly 21% higher in value and about 18% higher in volume than that of last year. Net result was an unusually high favorable trade balance over the first six months—$164.4 millions—which more than offset a net deficit on dividends and other current account transactions between the United States and Canada, as well as a much heavier deficit than usual on net tourist expenditures. Canadians, with all foreign exchange restrictions off, were spending freely across the border.

Prospects of maintaining this favorable balance at the current rate, if not higher, seem excellent. If normal experience were repeated, exports in the final half of the year would be very much heavier than the first half.

Allowing for some offsetting factors such as the heavier than usual wheat movement in the spring, it is still safe to predict that present level of exports will not fall off and that Canada will have a favorable trade balance for 1952 of not less than $300 millions.

Where Strength Lies

Here are a few of the factors which add strength to the prediction:

—Canada's new wheat crop is already moving and resulting in export sales of better grades and therefore at higher prices. Importing countries, with southern hemisphere supplies still doubtful, are expected to take at least normal deliveries in volume which will mean higher wheat exports in terms of dollars and cents.

—Exports of non-ferrous metals are holding up in both price and volume, with no prospects of a drop before the end of the year.

—Pulp exports are down in both volume and price, but this has already been partially discounted in the earlier trade figures. Newsprint exports are being maintained.

—The lumber picture is un-

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Inside News

More for Gold?
A higher price for gold is a hot topic once again. The whole business will get considerable airing at the upcoming meeting of the governors of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. What are the varied and important angles they'll be arguing? (p. 13)

Conroy's Ghost
The turmoil going on inside the Canadian Congress of Labor since the dramatic resignation of Pat Conroy a year ago is due to break to the surface again at this month's CCL convention in Toronto. The factors and forces at work. (Labor Roundup, p. 2)

Why Firms Failed
What caused the 797 business failures in 1951? How long had most been in business? An analysis of the causes of business failures. (p. 11)

Battles in Britain
There are two grim battles going on in Britain right now, both under the surface at major trade union and labor party meetings. London Calling. (p. 24)

Shopping Hubs
The where and why of the swing to shopping centres. A fascinating account of Canada's biggest commercial landlord. (p. 7)

Defense Awards
Who got the latest crop of defense contracts from Ottawa? How much were they worth? Keep up-to-date on this important phase of our economy. A regular feature. (p. 14)

Ontario's Big Switch-Over
What are the problems, effects so far of the $200-million job of switching Southern Ontario 25-cycle power island over to the nation-wide 60 cycle? What progress is being made? Costs? An interesting report on a mammoth job. (p. 13)

Managed Investment
Buying by U. S. investors is making some Canadian blue-chip stocks scarce, says MacNab's manager. Result: Higher prices (p. 5)

Quebec to Follow Ontario Into Federal Tax Fold?

(Text on Ontario-Ottawa agreement on page 16.

OTTAWA (Staff)—When will the province of Quebec be ready to sign a tax agreement with the Federal Government?

Conclusion of the agreement with Ontario has made a move by Quebec almost inevitable, and it is expected here that it will not be long delayed.

Under the Ontario agreement—effective from April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1957— the province rents corporation and personal income tax fields for the calendar years 1952 to 1956 inclusive and retains the right to collect succession duties.

Provided that the agreement is ratified, as is expected, this means that as at Jan. 1, 1952, the corporation income tax rate for companies with a head office in Ontario drops to 52% and that companies doing business in Ontario, but with a head office outside Ontario, will not be paying the extra 2% rate to Ontario on their business done in the province.

Other Savings

Corporations doing business in the province will also be saved the time, trouble and expense of filing a tax return with Ontario except in the case of companies paying provincial logging and mining royalties and taxes. Ontario corporations will also be relieved of the special provincial taxes on capital and place of business, effective for the calendar years 1952 to 1956 inclusive.

Corporations whose year ends other than Dec. 31, and who file returns in Ontario will have to file an income tax return in 1952 but will be liable to Ontario only for the proportion of the tax applicable to 1951 operations. Upon receipt of returns, any overpayments of tax will be returned forthwith but the actual amount of tax liability will be subject to usual assessment.

The agreement also leaves Quebec as the only province in Canada where corporations are subject to the 2% higher tax rate, the above inconveniences of filing extra returns, etc., and of capital and place of business taxes. Because of the wording of Quebec's act, corporations with a head office in the province would pay 54% on all their income.

Quebec's Alternative

It leaves the Duplessis Government with the alternative of reducing the provincial rate from 7% to 5% or signing up with the Federal Government. On the basis of the new offer, Mr. Duplessis can collect $115 millions (less statutory subsidy) for the rental of his three fields or a lesser amount if he returns succession duties. According to Ottawa calculations, he will find it difficult to stay out on the basis of his present revenue position.

The Ontario Government has accompanied its agreement with a statement urging the Federal Government to establish an economic committee to study the whole Canadian tax structure. It seems likely that any move in this direction will be dependent

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EATON'S

Loomed in Scotland!

'CROMBIE' TOPCOATS

Luxurious wool Cashmeres, the finest of all topcoat fabrics . . . extra smooth Camel's Hair . . . soft wool "Sealskins" . . . known the world over for their softness, lightness and long wearing qualities . . . each an aristocrat in its own right.

EATON'S

LABOR ROUNDUP

Ghost of Pat Conroy to Haunt CCL Convention Deliberations

The 1952 convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor scheduled for Toronto, Sept. 22-26 could be as turbulent as the Trades and Labor Congress Winnipeg affair was tame.

The reason: quite a shakeup is in the making in the CCL's top leadership.

There's more than a possibility that 72-year-old Aaron Mosher, CCL president since its beginning in 1940, may be through.

Apparently the touchy question of Pat Conroy's successor is far from settled, even though Donald MacDonald, formerly CCL's Eastern Canadian director has been doing the job for months now.

Even if nothing happens on these two key jobs, there's bound to be some fireworks anyway. There are two vacancies on the CCL's Executive Committee to be filled.

The same forces that clashed over the Conroy issues last convention are expected to collide again as they try to get their men in.

The Storm's Buildup

Vacancies were caused by the resignation of Alex McAuslane, head of the CIO Oil Workers, in sympathy with Conroy's dramatic action, and the removal of J. E. McGuire.

The reason for the action against McGuire is also the reason Mosher might not be CCL President another year.

McGuire was secretary-treasurer of Mosher's union, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. He was Mosher's logical successor as CBRE president. But Mosher, despite his 72 years, gave no sign of quitting.

McGuire, for reasons known only to himself, took the bull by the horns and let fly at Mosher for hanging on well past the railways' retirement age of 65.

One charge led to another. Next thing McGuire was out on his ear. The CCL decided it couldn't have someone like that on its executive and did likewise.

But McGuire wasn't without friends. An executive recommendation is now ready for the CBRE convention which goes on in Ottawa right before the CCL meeting in Toronto.

It calls for an amendment to the union's constitution requiring retirement at 65. However, the immediate sting is taken out for Mosher at least: it won't become effective until 1955.

If the constitution is amended as planned, Mosher will be sitting pretty for another three years. That almost automatically means he's sure of the CCL presidency for that long too.

If the CBRE rank and file kicks over the traces, that's something else. Mosher could be out of his CBRE job and if the McGuire precedent holds, he'd be out of the CCL too.

Just how the rank and file will react is hard to say. Whatever the reaction, the public will have a harder time finding out what it is. CBRE conventions, unlike most CCL or CIO affairs, are closed. What the public finds out is usually little more than what the CBRE wants to tell them.

When it comes to the case of the CCL secretary, the public is going to be able to see every move that's made, at least in the convention proper. All sessions are open. What goes on behind the scenes, in the backroom caucuses, where most of the strategy is planned, will be just as hard to see as the whole CBRE clambake.

Jockeying Under Way

But one thing's clear already. There's a lot of jockeying going on already over this key position. The CIO Auto Worker's union is even talking about it in its monthly paper. Most of the jockeying is being done by the same people and forces that lined up against Conroy a year ago. That means the big CIO Steelworkers, Packinghouse and the B. C. section of the International Woodworkers.

They're out to get MacDonald for the same reason they got Conroy: they want to make the CCL into a carbon copy of the CIO. MacDonald, like Conroy, wants to keep it the way it is.

But this isn't the way the anti-MacDonald campaign is building up. A shrewd whispering campaign has been started. The gist of it: MacDonald isn't half the man Conroy was; he can't fill Conroy's shoes; as a result, the CCL has lost prestige and influence.

This way, the anti-MacDonald forces hope to avoid the sharp and bitter cleavage which preceded and followed the Conroy episode. But nobody's betting the ruse will work. If MacDonald is only opposed there will be fireworks. If he's beaten, there'll be an explosion.

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Labor Briefs

The railway wage dispute moved a big step forward last week. Labor Minister Gregg announced appointment of Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock as chairman of the Conciliation Board, following failure of railways and unions to agree on who should handle the critical job. The other members of the Board: for the unions, David Lewis, former national secretary of the CCF, now specializing in labor and union law in Toronto; for the railways: Lawyer Paul S. Smith of Montreal.

* * *

The heavy cost of snarled union-management affairs in 1952 is being clearly written in strike statistics. Federal Department of Labor reveals a tremendous increase in time lost — 2,204,363 days in first seven against 347,525 same period last year. Two British Columbia strikes — loggers and building tradesmen — were responsible for 82% of the time lost and 65% of the number of strikers. Whether the worst is over depends largely on what's likely to happen in the railway dispute. If it happens, the 1952 strike total could easily top the 1946 strike record of 4.5 million days.

Coming Events

The Financial Post publishes time and place of meetings of national interest and importance at monthly intervals. Such coming events brought to the attention of Post editors will be included in this column.

SEPTEMBER

6-8—Candn. Weekly Newspapers Assn., St. Andrews, N.B.
7-10—New Brunswick Medical Society, St. Andrews, N.B.
7-10—Candn. Assn. of Garment Mftrs., Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Que.
9-11—Candn. Institute of Chartered Accountants, Montreal.
11-13—Candn. Textile Seminar, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
14-18—International Assn. of Fire Chiefs, Toronto.
20-23—Canadian Good Roads Association, Quebec City.
27-28—American Society of Exploration Geophysicists, King Edward Hotel, Toronto
29-Oct. 1—Life Insurance Advertisers Assn., Sheraton-Mount Royal, Montreal.
29-Oct. 3—Assn. of Supts. of Insurance Prov. of Canada, Charlottetown.
30-Oct. 3—Canadian Medical Assn., Sask. Division, Regina.

U.S. Planning For Aluminum Omits Canada?

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canada will be left out of new U. S. plans to provide additional aluminum supplies, reports from U. S. this week indicated.

A new program is said under consideration by the U. S. defense production administration in which the emphasis will be on encouragement of new entrants to the primary aluminum producing business, rather than further expansion by existing U. S. producers.

Aluminum Co. of America's proposed Alaska plant (The Post, Aug. 30) would not be included in the Government program, the U. S. reports state. However, Alcoa said in its original announcement of the Alaska project that it was prepared to go ahead with only partial special depreciation aid.

U. S. reports last week also indicate that the Alaska project will have an ultimate potential of 400,000 tons annually, which is more in line with the 1.5 million hp power plant which would be part of the over-all plan. First stories on the plant had given 200,000 tons a year as the capacity planned.

THERE'S A NEW HATHAWAY SHIRT AT SIMPSON'S

(Hathaway shirts are exclusive with Simpson's in Canada)

Simpson's collection of these superb shirts is becoming more varied all the time! We show here the latest addition — the button-down collar in white matte weave Oxford Cloth. It's a luxurious shirt in the fine Hathaway tradition. Available in sizes 14 to 17, sleeves 32 to 36. Each 7.95.

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White Broadcloth with soft collar and French cuffs.

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Simpson's West End Shop — The Store for Men — Street Floor

Morgan's Adds Tents, Bands To Novel 'Warehouse' Sale

MONTREAL (Staff) — Montreal's 107-year-old Henry Morgan & Co. came up with a spanking new merchandising gimmick last week that brought crowds to their doors—pardon, tent flaps—and joy to the heart of company officials.

And how the money poured in. The attraction was a giant three-day "warehouse sale" out at the big department's store warehouse on the outskirts of the city. Not only was part of the warehouse opened to the public, but large tents were erected on the field outside to house some of the merchandise.

In a circus atmosphere, more than 50,000 swarmed in cars and buses to the novel show during the three days.

The sale goods were mainly home furnishings—"from doilies to dining room suites, from waste baskets to washing machines"—all marked down for quick sale, Said the full page ad in the dailies heralding the event: "Some pieces are—well, not so new and just a trifle tired . . .still others are demonstrator or floor models."

Even Bands

To encourage the gala mood of the crowds, the bands of HMCS Donnacona and Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal played in the evenings. And from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till nine at night, the cash registers jingled a merry tune of their own.

The customers' cars filled the large temporary lot in the field adjoining the warehouse, at night spread out into other fields nearby. The first night, there was a traffic jam nearly a mile long extending down to the Decarie Blvd. drive-ins. With the aid of more police and more parking space, some of the congestion was relieved the second and third nights.

And in each of the three seven-hour daily stands, the circus raked in half as much business as the whole 7-story downtown store.

It was largely self-serve. A lot of the stuff didn't have to be delivered, was just carted off by the customers in their cars. "We've never seen anything like it," said one company official. "It was beyond our wildest expectations."

Officials say it's the first time such a sale has been held in Canada. It has been tried a couple of places in the United States, but everything took place within the warehouses there. Morgan's tacked on the tent idea. "We'll have a bigger and better one next year, for sure."

A Horse Trade With Uncle Sam

Give Skagway Plant Water—Get St. Lawrence Aid

The Aluminum Co. of America has announced plans for a $400 million plant at Skagway, Alaska, but they need water, diverted from the Yukon, to develop power. Here Roy W. Brown, editorial director of the Vancouver Sun and veteran B.C. observer speculates on whether Ottawa might allow diversion of rivers in the direction of Skagway, what the considerations might be and whether in return, Washington might be persuaded to assist in the St. Lawrence seaway project.

By ROY W. BROWN

VANCOUVER—Canada wants active financial co-operation from Uncle Sam on the St. Lawrence Waterway. The U.S. Government wants tremendously important favors from Canada and British Columbia for establishment of a great defense industry near Skagway, Alaska. Hundreds of millions of dollars are involved in both schemes. I suggest here is an opportunity for one of the bigger horse trades of current history.

The public story opens with the recent announcement by Leon J. Hickman, executive vice-president of Aluminum Co. of America, that his company plans to invest $400 millions in a great plant on the Alaska seacoast. (The Financial Post, Aug. 30).

Mr. Hickman published his statement while visiting Anchorage, Alaska, guest of Governor Gruening, who calls the announcement the greatest event in Alaskan history since the purchase of the territory from Russia. The deal hinges on international co-operation, because the water to turn the turbines in American Skagway must be diverted from British Columbia; and dams on the Yukon River can only be erected by Canadian Federal consent. Mr. Hickman has already discussed his objectives briefly in Ottawa.

Alcoa's Plan

Alcoa's newest project is based on vast amounts of waterpower from the most northerly of three great sites in British Columbia. The three are identical in physical form—here is the unique story. Paralleling the Pacific coastline of Canada, a continuous range of mountains rises 8,000 feet, and they fall away on the eastern slope to a tableland 2,500 feet above sea level. Groups of lakes dot this tableland and from them rivers flow east and north, away from the seacoast.

Along comes man to reverse the flow of the rivers. In each of these three tremendous sites, containing very cheap potential development up to a total of six million horsepower, it is only necessary to build tunnels through the mountains, then by dams to tilt the flow from the lakes westward through the tunnels, instead of the natural easterly flow. The turbines are located at sea-level and prospective factories are of course close by.

Only 150 miles north of Vancouver is the first of these power sites, with Chilco Lake the principal natural reservoir. Chilco stands in its original grandeur, as yet uninvaded by industry.

Two hundred miles farther north is the Tweedsmuir Park-Kitimat project of the Aluminum Co. of Canada, now under rapid construction.

Four hundred miles farther north is the largest group of lakes of all, Atlin, Tagish and the smaller neighbor Lake Bennett, famed in the history of the Klondike rush, which provide the headwaters of the mighty Yukon. Alcoa wishes to raise these lakes by 80 feet or more and then divert the flood westward by a tunnel 19 miles long through a mountain that is half in Canada and half in the United States. The factory site would be in a suburb of Skagway.

It should be noted that one reason why Chilco has not yet been industrialized is that it is an important salmon spawning area and the influence of the sockeye industry is important on the West Coast. When better fish-ladders are available, Chilco will get its turn at mechanization. Chilco's flow could supply 1,500,000 horsepower; the other two are good for better than 2 million hp each.

Power Development

A dam designed to raise the level of Atlin and the other lakes by 80 feet is planned for Miles Canyon, a short distance from White Horse. It is quite feasible, of course, for an all-Canadian project in this area to develop 200,000 horsepower or even more; but for a great factory project such as the Aluminum Co. of America contemplates, it would have to be on the international basis indicated.

Today, there exists no great demand for power in the Canadian Yukon. Keno Hill, largest mining property, uses only 5,000 horsepower and that is the largest industry. But a great change might come about, by way of a broad mining development around White Horse or even Dawson City.

Surveys authorized by the U.S. Government have proceeded over several years in view of the possible need of an industrial project envisioned by Mr. Hickman's announcement. Tracks of the White Pass & Yukon Route, only railway of the area, run close to the shores of Lake Bennett. These tracks may have to be relocated for as much as 30 miles and a million-dollar steel bridge erected north of the present site of Carcross. That storied village would disappear completely under the flood of the contemplated lifting of the surface of the lakes. Some other property rights would have to be purchased and extinguished by the new industry.

It is obvious that if Canada had not lost the Alaskan Panhandle in a very one-sided negotiation of half a century ago, Skagway would not be in Alaska but in Canada and this project would have no international flavor at all. Some oldsters will recall that Sir Alan Aylesworth, who died recently, was the Canadian delegate in the Alaskan tribunal and was exceedingly bitter in his comments on the judgment in favor of the U.S. claim, handed down by the Lord Chief Justice of England who was chairman.

The B.C. View

Mr. Hickman is expected to visit Victoria shortly to confer with the B.C. Government. The latter will be quite willing to sell water from Atlin Lake, but under strict conditions. One of these will insist that the Kitimat project by Aluminum Co. of Canada will be completely finished and not sidetracked for the interests of the parent U.S. company.

The Canadian company is carrying out construction at Kemano-Kitimat in three stages. It is now two-thirds done on the first stage which contains three turbines delivering 450,000 horsepower. British Columbia will make sure that no undue delay will occur in the Canadian project, otherwise it will not permit the new Skagway plan by selling water at any price offered. The Skagway plan is impossible without B.C. water. It is equally impossible without a controlling dam on the Upper Yukon (called Lewes River on the maps) and that end of the project is up to Ottawa.

One suspects, therefore, that a considerable field of negotiation may be explored before the water actually flows down the hill through that tunnel to Skagway.

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government

British American Oil Co. (Toronto) — D. H. Evans, superintendent, Turner Valley absorption plant.

Dominion Bank (Toronto) — Norman A. White, supervisor.

Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., Canada (Toronto) — Louis M. Brown, president; Duncan C. Taylor, secretary.

Industrial Acceptance Corp. (Montreal) — J. H. L. Ross, vice-president and general sales manager; J. C. Emo, assistant vice-president; K. J. Doig, secretary-treasurer.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (Ottawa) — James H. Crouse, manager, Sydney, N.S. district.

National Life Assurance Co. of Canada (Toronto) — B. B. Hayes, director.

Personal Finance Co. of Canada (Toronto) — Gerald L. Biggs, manager, New Woodstock, Ont. branch office.

Russel-Hipwell Engines Ltd. (Owen Sound, Ont.) — Norman H. Robertson, director.

Victory Mills Ltd. (Toronto — J. G. Campbell, president; J. C. Henderson, vice-president, sales; A. R. Gillespie, vice-president, purchasing; G. Abrams, vice-president and treasurer.

Walsh Advertising Co. (Montreal) — John C. Bain, account executive; Jean A. Monté, radio director.

William Gent Co. (Toronto) — Jack Conway, radio and television director.

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Shawinigan To Build Sterling Area Plant?

MONTREAL (Staff)—To protect its markets in Great Britain and other countries, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd. is seriously exploring the possibility of producing chemicals in the sterling area, President V. G. Bartram states. Currently, he notes, Great Britain is receiving products similar to those turned out by Shawinigan, from Germany and other continental countries which are happy to take payment in sterling.

If a plant is established overseas, it's understood, it will probably be built in the United Kingdom, with the possibility of a second going up in South Africa. Production would consist of industrial chemicals based on calcium carbide.

Big Foreign Export

Shawinigan produces carbide and a wide range of chemicals based on carbide—acetylene, acetic acid, acetone, etc.—at Shawinigan Falls.

A large part of its output is exported, with a substantial slice going to Great Britain and other sterling area countries. The sterling area has been a customer for pretty well the full range of chemicals produced at Shawinigan Falls, with exports of acetic acid to Great Britain being one of the bigger items.

For 1951, sales in Canada amounted to some 57.6% of the total, to the U.S., some 27.8%, and to other countries (mainly in the sterling area), some 14.6%.

Good progress is being made on other expansion under way by Shawinigan Chemicals. At Montreal East, 85% of the underground work, foundations and pipe-laying are completed for the new B.A.-Shawinigan plant. At Varennes, Que. foundations for a building of the new St. Maurice chemicals plant is finished.

AGENTS

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RECENTLY RETIRED bank manager, last seventeen years commercial branches Montreal and Winnipeg, seeks position of trust. Health good. Box 15, The Financial Post, Toronto.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, Civil Branch, graduated '40, four years experience in Municipal Engineering with large Northern Ontario city, desires employment in Eastern Canada. Box 14, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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UK Shoots At TV Market Here With TV Phone, Other Ideas

(Special Correspondence)

LONDON — U. K. television manufacturers, shut out of the North American market for sets because of the difference in "wavelengths" used here and in U. K., are making a determined bid to crack the market with a number of industrial applications readily adaptable to North American conditions.

They were on view at the U. K. National Radio Show recently. Among them:

—A television phone. When you make your call, you're on view to the person called, he's on view to you. Size of screen permits of such things as small product demonstration.

—Color TV as used in medical and dental teaching in U. K.;

—An underwater TV camera for inspecting wrecks, docks and underwater damage;

—Small, suitcase-size TV cameras and transmitters for mobile work, industrial observation, and observation in danger areas such as atomic piles.

—A "spot wobble" device which eliminates the line structure in the TV picture.

—A device for minimizing interference caused by aircraft and automobiles.

Of interest to record collectors is that Electrical and Musical Industries now has put His Master's Voice records into the long-playing field. This marks the first time that many European classics will be available in LP's.

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Lofty Prices For Lowly Spud May Stay For Some Time

The lowly spud is lowly no longer.

Potato prices will not only remain high this year; they are likely to stay up for some time.

When the record prices for 1951 crops was incentive enough to boost this year's potato acreage in both Canada and U. S. only by some 3%, chances of any substantial price paring over the future appear dim. Better growing conditions may turn this 3% acreage boost into a 9% larger crop in this country. Latest crop estimate is 52.8 million bushels. (In 1895 Canada produced 184 million bus.)

Currently, wholesale prices are running over 60% higher than last year and some produce dealers are now forecasting $10-a-bag potatoes for next winter. Growers are keeping their fingers crossed on the blight. It was fairly heavy last year and cut crops considerably below estimates. So far it has not appeared as heavy this year, partly because growers have taken more spraying precautions.

Since potato crop prospects for the 18 surplus states in U. S., including Maine and New Hampshire, are only some 6% ahead of last year there is little hope of price help from that quarter.

Greater part of the gain in this year's 9% crop rise is attributable to increased production in Prince Edward Island (7,348,000 bus. as against 5,930,000) and Ontario (11,557,000 bus. vs. 9,660,000). Crop estimate is also up for British Columbia and Alberta.

A number of years of relatively low prices coupled with higher labor, fertilizer and spray prices has reduced farmer interest in this crop and encouraged a shift to other lucrative crops.* It may take two to three years of continued high prices to reverse the trend. Besides that, a number of farmers succumbed to attractively high prices this spring and sold their seed potatoes. When prices kept rising they did not care to replace seed stocks.

Quebec to Sign Tax Pact?

(Continued from page 1)

on getting Quebec's signature on the dotted line.

If and when Quebec enters an agreement the Federal Government will achieve its long-sought objective—exclusive control over the major tax sources. Chief advantages to the taxpayer and economy generally of this centralized control — uniformity of taxation and elimination of duplicate taxes—are less apparent in the present period of prosperity and high federal taxes than they might be in the case of a recession.

If there were over-all agreement the Federal Government (not the taxpayer) would pay in rentals a total of $426.2 millions. This is $247 millions more than estimated payments for the year presented to Parliament before the end of the session and would pare a considerable slice from Finance Minister Abbott's budgetary surplus (now standing at $341 millions in the first four months of the fiscal year).

Ontario Payments

The additional payment to Ontario alone as a result of the agreement signed last week will be $133.3 millions. However, there are compensating factors, the most important one being increase in federal corporation income tax collections. Here is roughly the way the agreement will work out in net cost to the federal treasury:

		$ millions
Total tax rental payt. due to province in 1952-53 on basis of No. 3 cption	..	137.2
Less: Statutory subsidy for 1952-53	3.7	
Estimated deduction on account of succession duties (one-half federal rate on duties collected in Ont.)	16	19.7
Net payment	..	117.5
Addit. revenues to fed. govt. from corp. inc. tax (5% on estimated $1,260 millions)	63	....
Addit. revenues from other corporation taxes	2	65.0
Net cost to federal treasury	..	52.5

As matters stand, the only thing the Federal Government has gained through the new agreement is the pressure that its conclusion will exert on Quebec. With the one province out, Ottawa is still short of its objective.

No Carpet at Ottawa

It was no secret that when Premier Leslie Frost came to Ottawa last week ready to sign on the dotted line he got a friendly but hardly enthusiastic welcome. If the Ontario Premier tried for any further important concessions before signing, he was disappointed.

The only variation from the offer made at the Dec., 1950, conference and subsequent modifications, was agreement that if no further agreement was reached after March, 1957, the Federal Government would allow a tax credit for the full amount of provincial corporation income tax up to 7%.

This is largely academic. While many things might happen in five years, there seems little likelihood that Ontario and Ottawa will not be able to come to terms again at the end of the present period.

The Vacated Fields

The Ontario agreement is based on an additional option placed in the Federal Government's offer in Dec., 1950, and designed to benefit Ontario alone. This option provides a guaranteed minimum payment to the province in exchange for the vacated tax fields of:

1. The estimated yield of a personal income tax at 5% of 1948 federal rates applied to 1948 incomes in the province;
2. The yield of a tax of 8½% on corporation profits earned in the province in 1948 (This was agreed to as a fair measure of the corporation tax potential taking into account gross or specific taxes traditionally levied by the provinces on corporations as well as taxes on corporation profits);
3. Revenue received by the province from succession duties in a three-year period; and
4. Statutory subsidies payable to the province in 1948

This guaranteed minimum amounting to $101.8 millions is increased by the escalator provision by the same proportion as the Gross National Product and provincial population have increased between 1948 and 1951.

Car & Bus Ad. Ltd. Gets Subway Rts.

When street cars go underground on parts of Yonge Street with the opening of Canada's first subway in Toronto about December, 1953, they'll take the familiar car card advertising with them.

Though plans call for streamlined underground trains, the advertising cards will be the same size as appear at present in Toronto trams, buses and trolley coaches, reports Canadian Car & Bus Advertising Ltd., who will have their Toronto car card advertising rights extended to include subway vehicles. Rate structure will be announced in the near future.

Station advertising rights, exclusive of subway vehicles, have been awarded to Transit Advertising Co.

U.S. Tariff Cut Aids Oil Boom

(Continued from page 1)

tentatively mentioned in company financing prospectus last year) resulting from prospective heavier throughput will give companies more "to turn around in." But as long as the chief Alberta outlet is Sarnia, where crude must compete with U. S. mid-continent crude, well head price can't firm much above current levels.

—Possibility that U. S. refining interests, who had earlier looked into economics of piping Alberta oil by branch pipeline from Superior to big Minneapolis-St. Paul market, will review the situation now and find it attractive. There is a potential market in this area, now served via tanker and crude and products pipelines, of some 125,000 bbls. a day.

First concrete reaction to tariff news has been a $5 a share jump in market price of Trans-Mountain Oil Pipeline stock. At midweek stock was selling at $29½ a share with supply very tight. Issue price was $10 a share last December.

Trans-Mountain officials who were meeting at midweek in Toronto to discuss among other matters, impact c tariff cut on their pipeline carrying charges, readily admitted the outlook for selling surplus oil into Washington and California "very much improved."

Imperial Oil vice-president, J. R. White, has estimated that the former 21c tariff had the effect of adding about 800 miles to the economic distance between Vancouver and Seattle via tanker (125 statute miles between the two points).

New Seattle Refineries?

It is expected that the tariff cut will make Canadian crude oil sufficiently attractive over Californian price, and supply uncertainties, at Seattle to interest establishment of one or two refineries there to operate largely on Canadian crude. Standard Oil of California has just recently purchased a 2,000-acre refinery site there.

At the time, mention was made of the fast-growing market there and company necessity of planning for the future. Pipeline people estimate a potential crude oil market in the Pacific northwest (B. C., Washington and Oregon) of some 313,000 bbls. a day by 1955.

There is no doubt that Alberta crude would be competitive in much of this area, if the refining capacity was built to handle it. Export of refined products from Vancouver is out of the question because of prohibitive products tariffs.

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Bigger Union Role Conference Topic

The bigger role being played by trades unions socially and economically will be the subject of a one-day conference Sept. 19, sponsored by the University of Toronto Institute of Business Administration.

The discussion will follow three main channels:

1. The Rank and File as union members
2. The Role of the Union Steward
3. Local union officers in Act.

The conference will be conducted by staff members of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.

Rails Open War on Trucks

(Continued from page 1)

the Windsor, Ont., headquarters of several trans-continental truck firms revealed that road carriers would cut their prices immediately down to the new rail level. Several carriers, however, expressed doubt that, at the new rate, they could afford to replace present equipment when it's worn out.

Although the actual freight change has come from the railways, main pressure for it has been from automobile manufacturers who believe the cost of transport to Western Canada (which is passed on to the customer) has been too high. Now, although list price of cars won't be affected, manufacturers hope the reduced "package" cost will boost sales.

Big Truck Business

In getting the reduced rail classification for autos, manufacturers have used as a lever the growing westward movement of vehicles by truck. For example, during the month of July this year, between 30% and 35% of all western shipments from General Motors' Oshawa plant moved by truck. Of the remainder, 50% went by rail and the remaining 15-20% were driven away.

The railways also hope to eliminate some of the drive-away trade, notably the practice of paying university students to drive cars to the west during vacations. Students get paid $10-25, mainly do the job for the chance of cheap travel.

Alongside auto transporters, truckers who are hauling perishable foodstuffs over long distances also have a big question mark against their future.

Their special headache is three new tariffs affecting:

(1) movement of butter and dressed poultry from the prairies to Ontario.

(2) movement of margarine from Ontario to the prairies.

Here are old and new rates for all three commodities:

	Rate per 100 lb. Old	New
Between Toronto and:		
Saskatoon	$4.23	$3.23
Regina	$3.94	$3.01
Brandon	$3.31	$2.55
Winnipeg	$2.89	$2.22

All the above are listed by the railways as straight "competitive" rates.

(Item: the rates are not expected to affect the retail price of butter.)

One well-established Toronto truck firm, specializing in long-distance hauling of perishables by refrigerated tractor - trailer, says it has to, and will, meet the new rail rates. However, by this week truck traffic had already dropped off, and whether this and other truck firms could long survive an all-out rail-truck rate war is doubtful.

Dollar Still Shows Strength

(Continued from page 1)

certain, but there are prospects that the clean-up of British contracts expiring the end of December will maintain volume for 10 months of the year.

—Latin American exports are likely to hold up for most of the year, though import restrictions in Brazil may start to show noticeably in reduced shipments in the closing months.

—Effect of further import restrictions in the Commonwealth countries appears to have been fully discounted. Present levels of exports are being maintained in face of the tighter import policies.

Terms of Trade

The other important factor in the trade picture is the extent to which the favorable balance of the first six months has been the result of the favorable terms of trade. In the first six months, largely as a result of the Canadian dollar premium and lower prices for wool and rubber, the net purchasing power of Canadian exports increased by nearly 13% over the same period last year.

While there has been some recovery in prices of wool and rubber, the resulting increasing in import values is not likely to be sufficient to affect the picture substantially.

Offsetting the probability of another record export trade for the year and a substantial trade balance will be a continuing deficit in other items entering into the current balance of payments picture. The tourist trade deficit may be higher than last year in the second half and dividend payments are expected to be heavy. On balance, however, Canada should end up with an over-all surplus.

Rains Slow Prairie Harvest And Raise Fear of Frost Loss

(Special Correspondence)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—Harvesting throughout the Prairies of Western Canada's heaviest and most valuable crop has been checked by wet weather. At many places, especially in Manitoba and in Eastern Saskatchewan, rains were extremely heavy. Even after drying weather, field work will be delayed for periods up to 10 days or more. The wet weather was accompanied by a cold spell in Alberta with frost in the Peace River country sure to result in some damage which is not yet measurable. In Central Alberta some apprehension has been caused because of delay in ripening of late grain, for while a good deal of the crop has been cut in that province much grain still is two weeks from maturity and could suffer considerable damage should frost occur.

Coming at a time when manpower and machine power were geared to the harvest task, the delay is annoying, but no important impairment of crop prospects has yet occurred.

Cash receipts from the new crop will be somewhat slow in getting into farmers' hands, a fact which need not cause undue concern. It is largely offset by heavy marketings of the previous crop which took place during the last four months of the old crop year.

Large final payments from the Canadian Wheat Board will be due early 1953. Comparatively little concern is expressed about financial problems which may arise from slow delivery of the new crop—much more important is the prospect of continuing heavy marketings throughout the year.

No Inflation Threat

From the standpoint of general business in Canada, it is worth noting that had it been possible for the whole new crop to be turned rapidly into cash at a rate much exceeding that of export marketings the results might have been highly inflationary. With deliveries slowed down, and with initial prices paid by the Wheat Board decidedly lower than the value of export sales, there is no such tendency.

New Uranium Camp in North

(Continued from page 1)

of shearing and alteration. The shear zone strikes about N. 20° E. at an angle to and converging going north-east on the major fault. Dip of the zone could not be definitely determined, but probably dips steeply.

"Geology of the property should be mapped in detail to determine the structural relationship between the zone shear and the major fault. Mapping should be co-ordinated with a detailed radioactive survey to delimit the extent of the known occurrence and follow the general zone of radioactivity northeastward towards its intersection with the fault. This latter point should be carefully investigated for the possibility of radioactive mineralization."

Radiore now has a crew of men with equipment en route to the property. Camps are to be constructed. First work will be stripping, mapping and a Geiger survey.

The American Yellowknife property, approximately 100 air miles west of the town of Yellowknife, is located on the south side of Christie Bay, includes 12 claims held under option from two prospectors. Selected grab samples from American's ground averaged 1.54% U_3O_8 or $233.30 per ton. Two channel samples cut from the discovery trench on this ground averaged 0.63% U_3O_8 or $91.35 per ton over a width of 5.1 ft. and 0.25% or $36.25 per ton over 6.5 ft.

Preliminary investigation on this ground reveals radioactivity at a number of points on strike and paralleling with random samples from other locations returning lower values. The occurrences are described as narrow seams and films of pitchblende in zones of fracturing in granodiorite. A geologist and crew are proceeding to the property to carry out a detailed radioactivity survey, plus stripping, trenching and sampling.

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Book work precedes building, explains Harold Collins to three juniors in the Pigott organization—David Dilby, Arthur Hooker and Roy Bird.

PIGOTT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.

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INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

What Stock Groups Doing Best in Idling Markets?

With the Labor Day holiday—and so the summer holiday season—now over, many investors are starting to look for a fall rally in the stock market. But whether it will materialize is not clear at the moment. Canadian and U. S. stock markets continued their lethargic, trendless movements this week.

Growing realization of three factors is considered to have brightened the outlook for better markets this fall. They are:

(a) The fact that the peak in U. S. defense expenditures has been moved over into 1954 with only a small drop being forecast for 1955 as a result of curtailed spending this year.

(b) The fact that earnings of U. S. corporations in the third quarter should show an improvement over those for the 1951 third quarter in view of the heavy retroactive tax charges in last year's third quarter.

(c) The fact that, with inventories in many lines having been cut down to low levels, good replacement buying orders are being seen in many lines.

Despite the lack of a trend in the stock market this summer, some stock groups have done pretty well. Just how selective the buying has been is well illustrated by a comparison of the movement of the different stock groups on the Canadian stock markets as measured by the D.B.S. security price indices.

Canadian stock prices generally are 1.9% higher than about the end of June, but 1.7% lower than at the end of July as measured by the D.B.S. index. Some stock groups, however, show a much better record than the average while others have shown a poor record.

Best performance on the upside has been that of the milling stocks whose index is over 25% higher than at the end of June and over 8% higher than at the end of July. This reflects the record crop prospects for Western Canada which, investors feel, should help company earnings.

Next best record is shown by the textile and clothing stocks whose index is 11.3% higher than its level at the end of June and 3.3% higher than its level at the end of July. This reflects the better order situation currently prevalent in the industry and also the fact that prices of these stocks had been depressed due to generally unfavorable market conditions in the whole textile industry.

Third best performance was turned in by the building materials companies whose stock price index is 10.6% higher than at the end of June and 1.6% higher than at the end of July. This reflects the high level of activity in their field.

Two other stock groups — the food and allied products companies and the beverage companies — show a 5% or better rise in price since the end of June, but their prices have been drifting lower since the end of July according to the D.B.S. indices.

Poorest records are shown by the transportation companies and the oil refining companies. The price of stocks of the transportation companies are down 1% since the end of June and 4.3% since the end of July while those of the oil companies are down 1.3% from the end of June and 3.6% from the end of July, as measured by the indices. One reason for the poor record of the transportation companies comes from the new labor demands now facing the railways. For the oil stocks, the speculative fervor has slackened considerably and the market in this group of stocks is going through a period of consolidation.

Just how uncertain the trend has been is well illustrated by the power and traction group of stocks whose index climbed 2.5% during July but then dropped the same amount during August. Bank stocks, on the other hand, drifted very slightly lower during July and then their index came up 2% during August.

Movement of the D.B.S. price indices for July and August are indicated by the following table:

D.B.S. PRICE INDICES

Group:	Recent	July 31/52	Change from July %	June 26 26/52	Change from June 26 %
Mach. & equip.	439.8	436.2	+0.8	421.8	+4.3
Pulp & paper	521.5	527.3	—1.1	514.2	+1.4
Milling	155.2	143.1	+8.5	123.7	+25.5
Oils	153.9	159.7	—3.6	155.9	—1.3
Textiles & clothing	297.4	288.0	+3.3	267.1	+11.3
Food & allied prod.	106.7	107.0	—0.3	101.4	+5.2
Beverages	376.2	379.1	—0.8	358.2	+5.0
Bldg. materials	298.9	294.1	+1.6	270.3	+10.6
Ind. mines	142.4	147.3	—3.3	140.3	+1.5
Utilities	168.7	172.3	—2.1	167.7	+0.6
Transportation	376.4	393.2	—4.3	380.0	—1.0
Telephone & telegraph	94.9	93.4	+1.6	91.6	+3.6
Power & traction	141.5	145.1	—2.5	141.5	....
Banks	152.6	149.6	+2.0	150.0	+1.7
Total	175.3	178.3	—1.7	172.0	+1.9

* * *

U. S. Brokerage Firms Hope For Margin Cut

New York brokerage firms are concerned over the failure of speculative interest to develop in the stock market. Trading volume is running at such a low level that many firms cannot break even. Volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange has been running under one million shares a day recently and volume for August was well behind the July, barely averaging above the million share level.

One suggested solution is to reduce margin requirements as a means of attracting a greater amount of risk capital. Since Jan. 17, 1951 buyers of stocks have had to put up 75% of the cost and could only borrow 25%. Since the start of regulation of margin requirements by the Federal Reserve Board in the early thirties the following rates have been required:

Date	%	Date	%
Oct. 15, 1934	55	Jan. 17, 1946	100
Nov. 1, 1937	40	Feb. 1, 1947	75
Feb. 2, 1945	50	Mar. 28, 1949	50
July 5, 1945	75	Jan. 17, 1951	75

As certain credit requirements enforced by the Federal Reserve Board have recently been relaxed with the easing of inflationary pressures, the U. S. brokerage fraternity is hoping that something may be done to reduce margin requirements. In Canada the buyer of a stock can borrow up to 50% of the cost of any stock selling over $1 a share.

* * *

Annual Meeting Reports Becoming More Popular

More U. S. corporations than ever before sent accounts of what took place at their annual meeting this year to their shareholders, according to a survey. These reports range from one page leaflets to well-illustrated brochures. Some of these were sent out with quarterly income statements or else as enclosures with dividend cheques; others as a special mailing.

This movement is in line with growing efforts to improve stockholder relations. As it is impractical for many stockholders to attend the annual meeting, an increasing number of companies is realizing the value of informing shareholders of at least the highlights of the annual meeting.

A few Canadian companies have also been sending out reports on the annual meeting to their shareholders. However this is a practice which could well be followed by many more.

G. ABRAMS

has been appointed vice-president and treasurer, Victory Mills Ltd., Toronto.

Can. Utilities' Growth Is Continuing This Year

Canadian Utilities Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., has shown "most satisfactory" progress for the first half of this year, President B. M. Hill tells The Financial Post. Number of customers served has increased by over 10%; kilowatt hours distributed are up over 25% and the gross revenue from sales is over 20% higher than for the comparable 1951 period.

Business conditions in Alberta, partially due to the development of the gas and oil industry, have been remarkably good and the oil pumping in certain areas is developing into an electrical load of major importance, Mr. Hill says.

This development brings up the need for planning increases in company's generating capacity and transmission line voltages. The installation of a second boiler at Drumheller plant has been completed this year and a second turbine will be delivered and installed this fall.

At Vermilion, the company is using natural gas for fuel in its steam boilers. It feels that the development of the new gas turbine will fit in very well with its expansion program in that area. A gas turbine was ordered recently from Brown-Boveri Co. for delivery in 1954 which will double the generating capacity in that area.

Company has recently finished a 69,000 volt line to take care of the load for the airport being built at Cold Lake by the Dominion Government for airforce training and experimental work. The company believes the locating of the station in this part of the province will mean quite an influx of civilian population and is making plans to take care of the demands from this source which, it thinks, will be equal to the demands from the airport itself.

Farm electrification is progressing satisfactorily. With the tremendous crop which will be harvested this year, the company expects record demand for farm power, Mr. Hill says.

The gas supply being developed in the Grand Prairie area for export to the coast is also going to give gas service to many of the communities which the company serves. The company is planning on using it for fuel in its internal combustion engines in place of diesel oil that has been its fuel for many years. This will reduce production costs and so tend to offset the steady increase in costs of both labor and materials, Mr. Hill says. While definite plans can not be made as yet, company hopes that by next year the situation will be clarified so that development along the above lines can be undertaken.

Practically all the electric systems in Alberta are inter-connected. With the completion of the installation of the 30,000 kw machine at Medicine Hat for the city and its connecting line to Calgary Power system, there will be 15 sources of power serving the province's inter-connecting system. This is going a long way to meeting the unexpected demands for blocks of power by new industries that are coming into the province, Mr. Hill points out.

Several new sources of power are under consideration in the province at this time but investigations are not far enough along to warrant a definite statement.

Increase In Issued Capital Planned By Provincial Bank

MONTREAL (Staff) — In a move to increase its paid-up capital for the first time since 1926, Provincial Bank of Canada plans to allot its 100,000 unissued shares to existing stockholders at a price of $14.50 each. Holders of record Sept. 15, 1952, will be entitled to subscribe for one additional share for each four already held, President J. Edouard Labelle reports in a letter to shareholders.

Present capitalization of the bank consists of 500,000 authorized $10 par common shares, 400,000 issued and outstanding, for a paid-up capital of $4 millions.

In his letter, Mr. Labelle cites Canada's "remarkable economic development," which is bringing new business to the bank and other institutions. The present move is designed to promote the bank's further development, he states.

According to the Bank Act, fractional shares cannot be issued. Directors plan to dispose of fractions remaining after allotments have been accepted and to distribute the proceeds received in excess of the issue price pro rata to shareholders through whose holdings the fractions will have arisen. Allotment notices are to be mailed on or about Sept. 30 to each shareholder, showing the exact number of new shares alloted to him, terms of payment, etc.

Bathurst Down For First Half

MONTREAL (Staff) — Estimated net profit of Bathurst Power & Co. totaled $1,028,363 in the six months ended June 30, off 32.3% from $1,[illegible]18,313 in the comparable period of last year.

Factors in the drop, reports President R. L. Weldon, included a reduction in demand for mill products in the second quarter, increased manufacturing costs, higher depreciation and lower income from foreign exchange. Higher income tax rates are also reflected this year.

Provision for depreciation and depletion rose to $518,019 from $440,984, while reserve for estimated income taxes was lower at $1,333,099 ($1,716,216).

Demand for pulp continues at a lower level, Mr. Weldon notes, with prices down substantially. He states that these conditions will probably continue throughout the second half of the year, but points out that there are present indications of some strengthening in demand for other mill products.

Current assets at June 30 totaled $11,092,538 including $1,684,574 in cash and marketable securities, while current liabilities amounted to $4,048,662.

Burlington Steel Sales a Record

Sales, both in dollars and tonnage, and production of Burlington Steel Co., Hamilton, Ont. for the first five months of its current fiscal year which started April 1 are an all-time record, President F. C. O'Brien tells The Financial Post.

Prospects indicate full operation for the balance of the year. The profit margin however is being squeezed by higher costs.

The company has no problem in getting supplies. The supply of steel scrap is excellent.

Last year the company changed its fiscal year to end on March 31. Net profit for the 15 months ended March 31, 1952 was $460,641, equivalent to earnings of $3.29 a share on the outstanding 140,000 n.p.v. common shares.

Mtl. Island Power 5½% Bonds Called

MONTREAL (Staff)—The outstanding 5½% first mortgage bonds of Montreal Island Power Co., due May 1, 1957, are being called for redemption Nov. 1, 1952 at 100 and accrued interest. A total of $8,631,500 principal amount are outstanding, of which $6,931,000 are held by Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission.

Montreal Island Power's assets and properties were taken over by the Province of Quebec in 1944 and subsequently turned over to Quebec Hydro. The bonds became obligations of the Commission and, in 1948, it offered to purchase any or all outstanding at 101 and accrued interest.

Quebec Hydro also holds 8,622 of the company's 10,000 outstanding $100 par preferred shares and 68,582 of its 75,000 outstanding common shares. An arbitration board was set up in 1948 to determine a value for the expropriated assets but so far no decision has been reached.

Union Acceptance Rights Taken Up

The recent offering of additional common shares, through rights, by Union Acceptance Corp., Toronto, was 100% taken up by the deadline of Aug. 28, President Frank E. Burroughes says. This resulted in $325,000 of additional common share capital being paid into the company's treasury.

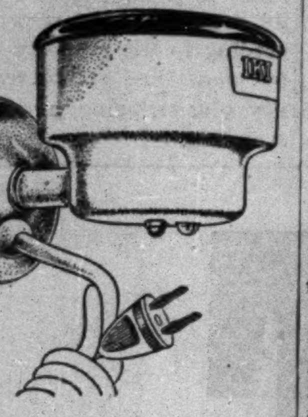
The offering consisted of 50,354 additional n.p.v. common shares, which were offered to the holders of the common shares and of the sinking fund debentures and of a special block of 14,292 common shares which were offered to Mr. Burroughes, all at a price of $5 a share. (The Financial Post July 26).

New Calgary Plant For Crane Ltd.

MONTREAL (Staff) — Construction of a new plant at Calgary for manufacturing valves and fittings will be started shortly by Crane Ltd., it is announced by President L. H. T. Clegg. It will be a one-story building and its more than 50,000 sq. ft. of floor space will provide for present needs and allow for future expansion. The company hopes to be in production before next summer.

Primarily designed for production of cast iron and brass valves and pipe fittings, the new addition will also provide facilities for custom molding and the machining and assembling of steel valves. A complete stock of these products will be carried to fill industrial requirements.

Do Flies Annoy You?



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$260,000.00 Twenty-five year Serial Debentures issued under authority of By-law No. 1143 being the "Penticton Sewer Loan By-law, 1952". Debentures will be dated October 1st, 1952, and will mature 1953 to 1977 inclusive; interest at 5¼% payable half-yearly on April 1st and October 1st.

Debentures will be ready for delivery approximately October 15th, 1952, and subject to By-law not being challenged.

Further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders to be marked "Tender for Debentures" and to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than 7:30 P.M., Monday, September 8th, 1952.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. G. ANDREW,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

Dated at Penticton, B.C., this 26th day of August, 1952.

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and
Read, Smith & Forbes
Chartered Accountants
announce that from September 1, 1952
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and thenceforth carried on in
Regina, Saskatchewan
under the name of
Clarkson Gordon & Co.
with
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Mr. Ian Forbes
Mr. W. E. Clarke
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Inquiries will receive careful attention.

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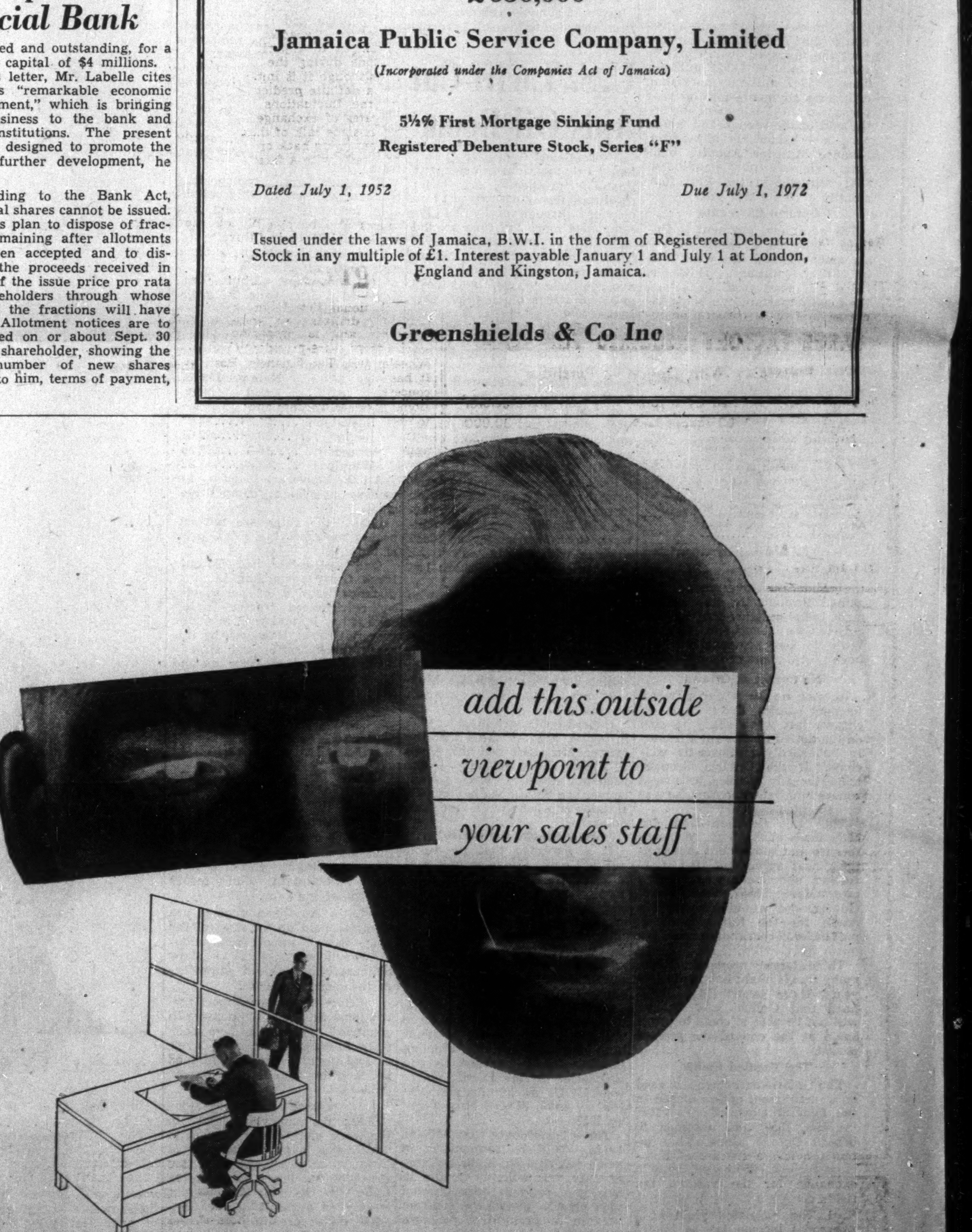

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MANAGED INVESTMENT

U. S. Buying Raises Value Of 'Blue Chips'—MacNab

Many high-quality Canadian stocks are taking on a scarcity value as a result of heavy buying by U. S. mutual funds and private investors, says MacNab's manager. Five of the companies whose stocks are now in the portfolio, he notes, are Canadian producers of natural resources, and these companies' earnings are adversely affected by the discount on the U. S. dollar.

The account is now in a good defensive position, MacNab's manager states, and a middle-of-the-road policy is considered advisable.

MacNab's Manager Says:

A valuation of your account at Aug. 15 indicates a total market value of $24,419.77, compared with $24,204.69 on July 15, representing a net gain of $215.08 for the month. During this period the Toronto Industrial Averages rose from 320.55 to 331.74 or 3.4%.

It is apparent that due to large buying for investment account of U. S. mutual funds and U. S. private investors a large percentage of the floating supply of our good Canadian investment stock has been removed from the market, thereby creating a scarcity value on a great many of our "blue chip" Canadian stocks.

It will be my policy to examine your securities during the next few months from the standpoint of dividend return rather than capital gain. It has been noted that a great many U. S. corporations have reported lower earnings for the first half of 1952 than the comparable period of the previous year. This is obviously due to higher taxes and higher operating costs.

The discount on the U. S. dollar is having a harmful effect on our Canadian producers of natural resources, e.g. base metals and forest products. In this category you are holding Powell River Co., Canadian Western Lumber, Anglo-Newfoundland Development, Consolidated Mining & Smelting and International Nickel. All of these companies are well managed and in a sound financial position and it is possible that our Canadian dollar may level out to a parity with U. S. funds during the coming months, although it is impossible to make a definite prediction regarding the fluctuations of the various rates of exchange.

There is some talk of the U. S. government going back on a gold standard basis with a fixed price of gold at $50 an ounce, provided only that the Republican party wins the presidential election. The Democrats appear to be wedded to perpetual deficit financing, although it is believed in some quarters that Adlai Stevenson's views on financing are more orthodox than those of the present administration.

Coming events will guide the future investment policy and management of your account. In the meantime, you have a good backlog of bonds and preferred stocks as a defense measure against any drastic upset in the stock market and a middle-of-the-road policy would seem wise under the present market conditions.

In the month ended Aug. 15, 1952, investment income totaling $196 was received. After the agreed monthly withdrawal of $40, the cash account was increased by $156 to $319.77.

The MacNab Account Now Stands

No. of Shares		Cost per sh. $	*Market per sh. $
	Common Stocks		
50	Anglo-Nfld. Devel. ...	12⅛	11
30	Bank of Nova Scotia .	37	37
50	Brazilian Traction ...	12¼	10⅜
50	Canada Iron Fdries. ..	20	23¼
50	CPR	15¼	34⅞
50	Cdn. Western Lumber	8	9½
25	Consol. M. & S.	19.10	37½
40	International Nickel .	33¼	45½
50	Intern. Utilities	21½	28¼
50	Powell River	26.35	23
30	Steel Co. of Canada ..	21½	35
10	H. Walker-G. & W. ..	42½	47
	Preferred Stocks		
50	Acadia Atlan. Sugar A	17¾	18
40	Abitibi P. & P. $1.50 ..	25⅛	25⅜
30	B. C. Power A	35	31
	Government Bonds		
$1,000	Inter. Bank 4% 1962 .	100.00	99.25
	Convertible Corporate Bonds		
$1,000	Abitibi P&P 4¼% '61	100.00	101.00
$1,000	B. C. For. Pr. 5% 1962	100.00	96.50
$1,000	Braz. Tract. 4½% 1971	98.00	91.00
$1,000	CPR 3½% 1966	100.00	108.50
$1,000	Cent. Leduc 5% 1963 .	101.00	98.00
$1,000	Dom. Stl. & C. 4% '61	100.00	104.25
$1,000	Dom. Textile 4% 1966	100.00	99.00
$1,000	West. C. Brew. 5% '67	100.50	96.00
Cash	....		$319.77
Current market value of fund .			$24,419.77
Annual income	....		$1,168.50
Average yield on original $10,000			11.685%

International Pete Drilling Progress; New Peru Field?

International Petroleum Co. is currently drilling two wells in Colombia and is preparing to start a third, Vice-president O. C. Wheeler tells The Financial Post. It has also recently obtained the concession contracts on the national lands immediately adjacent to its original Totumal concession.

In Peru, it is completing what appears to be a discovery well for a new field in a joint development program.

Reviewing exploration and producing operations for The Financial Post, Mr. Wheeler commented as follows:

Colombia: Company has recently received two heavy drilling rigs. One of these rigs will be used in the Totumal area where equipment previously employed was inadequate for the deeper drilling required to penetrate the entire sedimentary section to basement. The other rig will be assigned to wildcat drilling in the coastal region at Polonuevo, where a well is to be drilled on acreage held jointly with Socony Vacuum.

Currently the company is drilling two wells in Colombia and is preparing to start a third. Totumal well No. 3 resumed drilling with one of the new heavy duty rigs and is being worked continuously from the top of the fractured shale horizon to basement which is expected at 11,000 to 11,500 feet. This well has reached a depth of 8,200 feet and is now drilling in the same formation as that which is producing in well No. 1.

Totumal well No. 4 has been drilled to 7,900 feet and has now reached the horizon to the recent formation in the discovery well. Casing will be set and the light rig will be moved off and replaced by the heavy outfit from No. 3, which will complete the well.

International Petroleum (Colombia) Ltd., company's subsidiary, has recently obtained the concession contracts on the national lands immediately adjacent to the original Totumal concession.

Earlier this year Rio Maracas well No. 1 wildcat, started in 1951, was completed as a dry hole at a depth of 10,200 ft.

The wildcat well in Atlantico Polonuevo No. 1 well will be ready to spud in the very near future.

Field exploration continued in normal manner and consists of three geological and one gravity meter and one seismograph party. An additional field party will be added at the end of the year.

Peru: Crude oil production to July 31 averaged 32,800 barrels a day, a figure slightly above the average for the year 1951. In addition, 2,600 barrels a day of natural gasoline are being recovered.

Company is operating nine rigs; one of these, which is operated on the land which is under joint development with Lobitos Company, is completing what appears to be a discovery well in a new pool.

Company is carrying out regular geological and field exploration on and adjacent to its property.

On March 12 a new petroleum law was enacted by the Government of Peru and three months later regulations covering this law were promulgated. It is expected that a number of foreign companies will apply for concessions under this law on the opening date for filing in the latter part of October.

Venezuela: Developments this year have been very satisfactory and International's share of the production by Mene Grande Oil Co. is currently 70,000 barrels a day. The average production to July 31 was 68,300 barrels, an increase of 4,500 barrels a day over the average for the preceding year.

Riverside Silk Works at Peak

The net profit of Riverside Silk Mills, Ltd., Galt, Ont., was about $90,000 for the first six months of 1952 as compared with about $120,000 for the similar 1951 period, President L. A. Dunbar tells The Financial Post.

Domestic sales for the first six months showed a considerable increase over last year but the margin of profit was smaller, Mr. Dunbar says. The installation of new FNF knitting machines, the new sizing department and additions to the dyeing and finishing plant caused some disruption of production and heavier expenses.

All departments of Riverside Silk Mills are functioning smoothly now and the backlog of business is so heavy that the plant is working three eight-hour shifts around the clock in endeavour to meet the demand for the company's products, Mr. Dunbar says.

There is every indication of the year's operations proving successful, he adds. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1951 the net profit was $68,390, down 29.4% from the previous year's net of $96,890. The 1951 net was equivalent to earnings of $2.28 a class "A" share and 42c a class "B" share.

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Livingston Wood Mfg. Bonds Offered; Buys Plant

An issue of $100,000 general mortgage 5½% sinking fund bonds, series "B", of Livingston Wood Manufacturing Ltd. is to be offered by Harrison & Co. The bonds, dated July 1, 1952 and due July 1, 1970, will be offered at 100 plus accrued interest to yield 5.50% and will carry a bonus of 20 n.p.v. common shares per $1,000 bond.

Proceeds are $22,500 for the purchase of the former Ditchburn Boat Works plant and buildings at Gravenhurst, Ont.; to provide equipment for this plant costing about $42,500; and the balance to restore capital used for recent expansion of company's production facilities.

Livingston Wood Manufacturing Ltd., with plants in Tillsonburg, Windsor and now Gravenhurst, manufactures various wooden components used by the motor car industry, ranging from station wagon parts to special patented shipping blocks and various types of packing crates for many types of consumers' goods. The company does business with all of the Canadian and four U.S. automotive companies, two of the major farm implement companies, many of the electrical appliance companies and the majority of feeder plants to those companies.

In order to overcome difficulties of supply and to eliminate excessive handling and freight charges, the company decided to move some of its production closer to the source of raw materials. Consequently it acquired two saw mills in the Bracebridge area where there is an abundant supply of poplar and hardwood.

The company has now purchased the former Ditchburn plant and buildings at Gravenhurst, just six miles from the saw mills. There, a cleat mill and wheel block machinery are being installed.

Thus, in the one concentrated area in the centre of raw materials supply the company can assemble the products of the saw mills and manufacture much of its basic material including wheel blocks, wooden pallets, bases and cleats for its cleated corrugated crates. Thus the waste material is eliminated before shipping and much duplicate freight is avoided, resulting in substantial savings, it is stated.

For the year ended April 30, 1952 sales totaled $3,444,744; earnings before interest, depreciation and income taxes were $270,083 and net profit was $72,093. The new facilities should not only result in substantial savings but should further increase production and sales, it is stated.

Capitalization, outstanding on completion of present financing will consist of $128,000 5% series "A" first mortgage serial bonds due July 1, 1953 to 1962; $100,000 5% series "B" first mortgage bonds due July 1, 1963; $190,000 5½% series "A" general mortgage sinking fund bonds due July 1, 1970; $100,000 5½% series "B" general mortgage sinking fund bonds due July 1, 1970; 3,500 shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock, par $100; and 105,000 n.p.v. common shares.

Shareholders approved an increase in authorized common shares from 100,000 shares to 150,000 shares at the annual meeting on Aug. 26.

Directors are: G. V. Livingston, president & general manager; E. H. Cookman, vice-president; both of Tillsonburg, Ont.; T. R. Harrison and C. Teskey Smith of Toronto; and C. L. Mitchell of London, Ont.

Can. Breweries Sales Up 5.6% Net Off 0.7%

Although consolidated net sales of Canadian Breweries Ltd. for the three months ended July 31, 1952 (the third quarter of the current fiscal year), were 5.6% higher than in the corresponding period last year, net profit was down 0.7%, according to the interim report sent to shareholders this week.

The net profit for the quarter amounted to $1,893,022, equivalent to 81c per share of capital stock, as compared with $1,905,138 (82c per share) in the same quarter the year before. Earnings per share are based on the 2,325,968 shares outstanding at July 31, 1952.

Consolidated net sales amounted to $37,911,891 as against $35,897,244 in 1951's third quarter. Selling, delivery, administrative and general expenses amounted to $8,395,742 ($7,828,523) for the period. Government and excise taxes totaled $12,808,778, up 17.7% from $10,878,925 in the same period last year.

Working capital at July 31, 1952, was $11,592,168 compared with $13,261,694 a year earlier. Fixed assets amounted to $37,773,687 after provision for depreciation, funded debt totaled $26,774,500, and earned surplus stood at $18,113,444.

Investments in allied companies were carried at a cost of $13,206,140, as compared with $3,653,235 at July 31, 1951.

Consolidated sales for the first nine months of the current fiscal year amounted to $95,716,350, and net profit to $3,178,204, or $1.36½ a share, compared with sales of $89,130,762 and a net of $4,157,134 or $1.79 per share in the nine months ended July 31, 1951.

Here is the comparative income account:

	9 Months Ended July 31 1951 $	July 31 1952 $
Net sales	89,130,762	95,716,350
Less: Taxes	25,677,828	30,568,519
	63,452,934	65,147,831
Cost of goods sold ..	32,834,443	33,187,942
Gross profit bef. dep.	30,618,491	31,959,889
General expenses ...	19,289,454	21,781,613
	11,329,037	10,178,276
Other Income:		
Dividends	101,275	258,481
Pur. & other discs.	86,522	98,905
Interest	67,089	58,150
Prof. on sales of assets	362,103	13,914
Miscellaneous	344,489	267,058
	961,478	696,508
	12,290,515	10,874,784
Other Deductions:		
Deb. & note interest	452,041	873,824
Other interest	139,774	97,567
Amort. of prem. pd. on acquis. of subs.	114,300	115,830
Miscellaneous	77,735	84,091
Loss on disposal of fixed assets (1951)	98,161	......
	882,011	1,171,312
	11,408,504	9,703,472
Depreciation	2,498,953	2,349,268
	8,909,551	7,354,204
Income taxes	4,782,000	4,176,000
	4,127,551	3,178,204
Minority interest	29,583	......
	4,157,134	3,178,204

Admiral Corp. Extends Share Exchange Offer

Admiral Corp. has announced extension from Aug. 30 to Oct. 17 of its offer to exchange one of its shares for each two shares of Canadian Admiral Corp., Port Credit, Ont. (The Financial Post, July 5).

Stockholders of Canadian Admiral Corp. who deposit their shares before Sept. 19 will be entitled to the Admiral Corp. dividend which is payable Sept. 30.

A total of 42,654 Canadian Admiral shares had been offered for exchange at Aug. 27. Admiral Corp. now holds 85.8% of issued shares.

MacMillan & Bloedel Declare Extra Dividend

MacMillan & Bloedel Ltd. has declared an extra dividend of 30c per share on the Class B stock payable along with the regular quarterly dividend of 12½c per share on Sept. 30, 1952, to shareholders of record Sept. 10. Ex-dividend date is Sept. 9.

At the same time the regular quarterly payment of 12½c was declared on the Class A shares; the same dates apply.

Canada Foils Bonds Offered, For New Plant

A new issue of $1.5 million 5½% first mortgage sinking fund bonds of Canada Foils Ltd. is being offered at 100 and accrued interest by Fry & Co. Bonds are dated Sept. 15, 1952, and mature Sept. 15, 1972.

Proceeds will be used for the construction of a new factory building, estimated to cost $1,595,237, on land owned by the company at the corner of Eglinton Ave. and Pharmacy Ave. in the Township of Scarborough and to purchase new machinery at an estimated cost of $236,707. Balance of the amount required to finance the project will be paid out of the company's general funds.

Contract for the construction of the new 162,600 sq. ft. building was awarded in July. About 150,000 sq. ft. of the new building will be for factory and office space and the balance, 12,600 sq. ft., will be a basement under the office, which will be used for a cafeteria, locker rooms, etc. The building together with railroad siding and roadway will occupy about 4½ acres of the company's 15 acres so that land is available for future expansion.

Net profit amounted to $164,433 for the six months ended June 30, 1952. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1951 the net was $325,983.

Gross profit, before depreciation and income taxes for the 10-year-period Jan. 1, 1942 to Dec. 31, 1951 averaged $425,097 a year, equivalent to 5.2 times the maximum annual interest charges of $82,500 on the bonds.

Capitalization, upon completion of financing, will consist of $1,500,000 5½% first mortgage bonds; 100,000 Class "A" 60c cumulative participating n.p.v. shares; and 100,000 n.p.v. common shares.

Directors are: F. W. Young, president and general manager; J. A. Whealy, William Zimmerman, A. E. Barron, W. A. Harris and J. L. Seitz, all of Toronto; and L. B. Sheppard of Chapleau, Ont.

C.P. Net Earnings Up Over Last Year

MONTREAL (Staff) — Net earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway for July totaled $2,340,839, up $1,196,037 from July, 1951. This brought the total for the first seven months of the year to $13,478,940, a gain of $653,541 from the same period of last year.

Comparative statements showed:

	—Month of July— 1952 $	1951 $	Increase $
Gross earn. .	39,191,280	35,794,952	3,296,328
Wkg. exp. .	36,850,441	34,650,150	2,200,291
Net earn. .	2,340,839	1,144,802	1,196,037

	Seven Months to July 31 1952 $	1951 $	Increase $
Gross earn.	261,317,591	242,772,114	18,545,477
Wkg. exp. .	247,838,651	229,946,715	17,891,936
Net earn.	13,478,940	12,825,399	653,541

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A Tip From the Merchant

Fishermen want Canadians to eat more fish. A couple more pounds for each of us a year they say, and our present surplus problem would be solved. In recent months commercial catches have been going up but exports have been dropping.

The dairy people have surplus worries, too. They say we are not eating enough cheese and butter. They would be happier if consumers would tell the milkman to leave an extra quart. Beef producers would like us to serve more roasts and steaks. Millions of pounds of canned pork have been accumulating in public storage and are being held at the taxpayers' expense. With the biggest wheat crop ever in the offing no doubt we will soon be told that we should be ordering another loaf of bread.

Now there is no question about the value of all these excellent foods. Certainly a lot of us might well add more cheese, meat, fish, milk and butter to our daily rations, though our total intake, unless we forget all about our waistline, has certain limits. But simply telling us about these things and how good they are, may not be enough to get rid of the surpluses.

If producers really want to get consumers buying quickly and in volume they might take a tip from the experienced merchant. When he finds his shelves getting overloaded with some line of goods, what does he do? He cuts the price and he tells his customers about the bargains he is offering. In that way consumption is stimulated, brand new buyers are attracted and the way paved for a firm and larger permanent demand for the particular product.

That price lever is something a lot of our food producers seem very reluctant to use. We had a wonderful opportunity when foot and mouth closed the U. S. market to get a lot of new customers eating beef. We had an opportunity, too, of wiping out some of the sharp buyer resistance generated earlier when round steak went to over a dollar a pound. But we missed the boat. Instead of offering a bargain, Ottawa stepped in with an unrealistically high floor price and a whopping subsidy, charged to Canadian taxpayers of course, on shipments overseas.

We had another opportunity with pork. There was a big feed crop in Canada last year and to this was added huge quantities of frost damaged wheat which pigs were glad to eat even if humans were not. This combination naturally resulted in a big jump in pig population and a lot more pork on hand. Just the right setup for some nice bargains in pork and the chance of getting new and permanent customers in our most valuable domestic market.

But what happened?

Just as soon as the prices began to ease and the housewife started figuring on serving a pork roast again, Ottawa stepped in, commenced buying and shoved the stuff into cans and stored it. Millions and millions of pounds of pork have been locked away and not until it got desperate for more storage space did Ottawa finally wake up and start to really push sales by lowering prices grudgingly.

Lowering prices to boost sales and develop new markets has been a major device of merchandisers for many years. Chrome, nickel, aluminum would have remained rare metals, automobiles the toys of millionaires only, had prices not come down. And with industrial products like these it is not so easy to cut costs. With a great many food products, on the other hand, there is an opportunity every time there is a surplus, because these usually follow when nature has been especially generous. It costs little more to raise a bumper crop than one that will hardly return the seed, little more to land a ton of fish than to haul in near empty nets. When that happens offer consumers cheaper fish, cheaper meat, cheaper cheese and watch consumption rise.

Trade, Not Aid

Trade, not aid, is the only real hope of Britain in getting back on its feet, Lord Elgin emphasized in his recent speech at the Canadian National Exhibition. The great-grandson of the author of the famous Durham Report of more than a century ago, pointed out that much more important than Canada's recent gift of $150 millions of armament to Britain was the accompanying announcement that Canada would purchase $100 millions worth of defense equipment from the United Kingdom.

A loan or a gift to a man, a business or a nation is all very well and often necessary to meet an emergency. But as a permanent cure this sort of thing is worthless. To become strong and prosperous again Britain and other countries in Western Europe must build up production, must be able to exchange goods with Canada and the United States for the goods we would like to sell and need to sell to them.

Lord Elgin asked us to give a sympathetic reception to imports from Britain. He asked us to remember that after the damage and dislocation of the last war it took time for British factories to get producing again, to get new and improved lines established, to get volume and greater efficiency. Be a little patient, he asked, and Britain will be able to supply this continent with the type and the quality that suit us.

Americans and Canadians would do well to consider this matter most carefully. As traders we are much more willing to sell than to buy, though as individual businessmen we all realize that one is not possible without the other. Even at the risk of some hurt and dislocation we must be prepared to accept more imports from Britain and other countries. If we don't we cannot expect them to buy from us. Trade, not aid, is the only real solution.

"If you, the most competitive of nations, refuse to buy through fear of competition; if you, the richest of nations, refuse to lend, you must give. Whether you give in the form of economic or military aid is immaterial, but give much; give more and more because you will become richer and richer and the others will become poorer and poorer . . . Your gifts will be the price of your refusal to buy or lend."—An Open Letter To The Americans by Maurice Masoin of the University of Louvain, quoted in Whaley-Eaton of Washington.

Here's a Big Field

Before the last war factories which gave employees two weeks vacation with pay were the exception. Now, according to government survey, 90% of industrial workers enjoy this privilege, and it is not uncommon for long-service people to get three weeks and longer.

This development has brought tremendous changes in its train, particularly in travel, recreation and the demand for summer accommodation. This enormous expansion of holidays is one of the major reasons why our highways are becoming more crowded and why it is becoming more difficult to find good fishing and picnic places.

It is very doubtful whether all industries and services concerned are fully aware of this great change. We have built some new roads, opened up a few new playground areas and stocked a few streams. But this business of catering to the new millions of holiday spenders has hardly started. We have gone far in the matter of providing summer leisure. Now we must provide better ways of using it.

"History, you know, doesn't sell. It is taught so badly in the schools, made so dull, hardly anyone cares about it afterward."—Thomas B. Costain, novelist, whose books, many of them historical, are close to the five million sales figure.

Productivity the Master

The dollar has shortcomings as a measure of value some industries have discovered. In production of two items or more, costs must be allocated according to some physical facts. If these basic physical facts are in error, any sort of fancy cost accounting structure collapses.

The Harvard Business Review reports that productivity data—output-per-manhour analysis—can make a useful supplement to cost accounting methods. One manufacturer who used it found that a product which he produced under joint cost with others, represented 80% of direct labor hours instead of the 20% which had previously been assumed for allocating costs.

Historically, productivity has increased in the aggregate in the U. S. by approximately 2% per year since 1900, says the Review. But increases have not been steady and have varied from industry to industry and with business conditions—it falls in prosperous times.

Keeping productivity records in the form of manhour reqirements for specific products, rather than on the basis of over-all cost of sales "provides a clearer picture of what is happening in the actual production process," says the article. Some firms already kept records of inventories in unit manhour terms.

"In a sense you cannot really compare the planes of today with those of the last war at all. It would be like comparing a BB-gun with an army rifle."—Crawford Gordon, president and general manager, A. V. Roe Canada Ltd.

Look Who's Talking

Many municipalities have been so busy warning the property owners to cut down weeds that they seem to have neglected the flourishing stands along their own roads and streets.

Some of the tallest and healthiest rag-weed in the country is growing on city property within a hundred yards of Toronto's swank University Avenue. And neither Toronto nor ragweed are the only offenders. Other cities have streets just as polluted and along most of them botany students would have no trouble making full collections.

There is little encouragement or hope of the private citizens cleaning up their property and making it attractive unless municipal authorities set an example.

"I wonder whether the stern sifting that is attempted overseas keeps many undesirables out, and whether it may keep out many others who would add much to the material and cultural progress of our country. Canada has had a gratifying growth in population in the most recent decade, but we have room and opportunity for millions more."—Henry Borden, President, Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co.

Dominion Day

Canadians aren't a chest-thumping lot, and in most towns our national birthday Dominion Day passes with little notice beyond a holiday sign in the bank window, some locked doors on Main Street and a flag on top of the post office.

The Windsor, Ontario, Chamber of Commerce has some proposals to help to change all this for the better. It is presenting a resolution to the Canadian Chamber asking that it along with the Junior Chamber, lead in promoting and organizing local programs for Dominion Day. These programs might include "a review of Canada's history and growth, a greater appreciation of the freedoms we enjoy, an occasion to recognize new citizens, a renewed expression of faith in Canada's great future."

There's no room in Canada on a hot July day for windy speeches and narrow-minded nationalism which makes flag-waving an overly important activity. But we should take time out to think about this country, as the Windsor group suggests.

For after all, Canada is great only because her people have made her that way, and she has a future only if her people plan for it.

"All in all, the voters of B.C., desirous of a change, have put all the parties on their mettle while withholding from any one of them the right to make revolutionary changes in economic policy. The situation does not warrant pessimism about British Columbia's political or economic future. The province has not been delivered helpless into the hands of economic experimenters."—Vancouver Stock Exchange Bulletin.

Once a Land of Plenty

When it comes to marketing its bumper wheat crop this year there is one old rival that Canada will not have to worry much about. This is the Argentine. Once, like Canada, it was a major exporter of wheat. Then under Senor Peron and his late wife, the Government stepped in Rigid export and import controls were established and agricultural marketing became a state monopoly. Last week, for the first time in its history, Argentina was forced to import wheat.

And wheat was not the only commodity short in the Argentine.

A few months ago President Peron decreed one meatless day in the country's restaurants. Later he stepped this up to two. In the good old pre-Peron days Argentine beef consumption averaged around the astounding total of 300 pounds per capita annually, the highest in the world.

These incredible meat and grain shortages in a predominately agricultural country cannot be entirely blamed on government control of production and marketing. Drought was also a factor. But drought is something that agriculture the world over must occasionally expect. State control is a horse of a different color and one we would be advised to regard with the greatest caution in this country.

Napier Moore's Scratch Pad

VISITING OTTAWA, the Mayor of Utica, N.Y., Boyd Golden, met Dave Sim Canada's Deputy Minister National Revenue for Customs and Excise. The question of the premium on the Canadian dollar came up. The mayor said that on coming here he had been very much relieved to find that the U. S. dollar was worth 95 cents; he had been told for so long in his own country that it was worth only 50 cents.

* * *

TECHNICAL SERVICE COUNCIL is a nonprofit organization which aids Canadians with higher or technical training to make contacts with industry. Neil A. Macdougall, the council's personnel consultant, tells us that he runs into some unusual incidents.

For instance, the case of the young mechanical engineer who called to enquire as to current opportunities. Since stability of employment is in the interests of both employers and employees, he was asked why he wanted to change his position.

"My employer complains that I have too many personal phone calls," he said. "You see, my broker phones me 10 or 12 times a day; I don't see why they object. They should have more phones to keep their staff happy."

The placement officer hardly had time to regain his composure before this character launched into a tirade against a previous interviewer. "The only thing he ever did for me," he said, "was to suggest that I part my hair on the other side!"

* * *

USUALLY when Warren Baldwin reports on Ottawa for The Financial Post no one says such nice things about him as did an Ottawa radio station a short time ago. "Saturday Night's" Michael Barkway and E. B. Reid, the Immigration Department's information chief, were to discuss Canada's new immigration policy. The talks were recorded before the broadcast. Reid's talk was introduced, but the recordings got switched and it was Barkway's voice which came out to blast the new policy.

When Barkway-alias-Reid finished, the announcer noted the mistake and said that Reid would now be heard.

But it wasn't Reid. Instead it was Warren Baldwin, on an old recording made weeks before, talking about Canadian shipping.

And guess what the station called Baldwin? . . . "An interlude of recorded music . . ."

* * *

AN ADMIRER of the Maritimes, just back from a vacation in Nova Scotia, has a worried look these days. He saw the work progressing on the approaches to the new Halifax-Dartmouth bridge which is to be completed in 1954. But what upset him was hearing of an old Indian legend which has it that three bridges must be built and fall before the two historic places will be permanently joined.

Real worry set in when he got back home and checked with Thomas H. Raddall's "Halifax, Warden of the North."

This is the third bridge. The first lasted just six years and was swept away by a September hurricane. In 1892 a second bridge was completed. It lasted 18 months before it dropped into the Narrows. So our friend is hoping that modern engineering skill and materials will overcome the Indian legend.

* * *

IN LAST WEEK'S Scratch Pad we had something to say about a long delay we and other trans-Atlantic air passengers had getting into the customs shed at Dorval's international airport. Two or three readers have written or telephoned to say that their experience was exactly the opposite; that they had been impressed by the speed and efficiency with which they were cleared. It is only fair that this be recorded.

* * *

SOME PEOPLE will argue that birds have merely mechanical brains, that they are hatched with all the intelligence they will ever have. That may be true of some birds just like some people, but there are exceptions. Take the case of the smart and modern racing pigeon in Australia. He covered the 1,400 miles between Sidney and another city in 16 hrs. 13 mins. and set a world record. Later it was discovered that this bird had ridden on top of an express train that made the run in 16 hrs. 11 mins. Sportsmen were horrified and the pigeon was disqualified.

What Australians should do is to keep that smart pigeon for breeding a new race of super-intelligent birds.

Then there was the phoebe, which build its nest just outside the door of an old farmhouse in Halton County this spring. After the bird had started to sit on its eggs, the house was wired for electricity. Probably for the first time in its life the little phoebe found itself and surroundings brightly lit up at night. Did it panic? Not at all. Within a couple of hours it was feasting on bugs brought right to its bill by the new light.

Stop Me If

The judge had given his decision on a case and the obstreperous attorney for the plaintiff rose and questioned it.

"I cannot allow you to reopen this case after I have given my decision," said the judge.

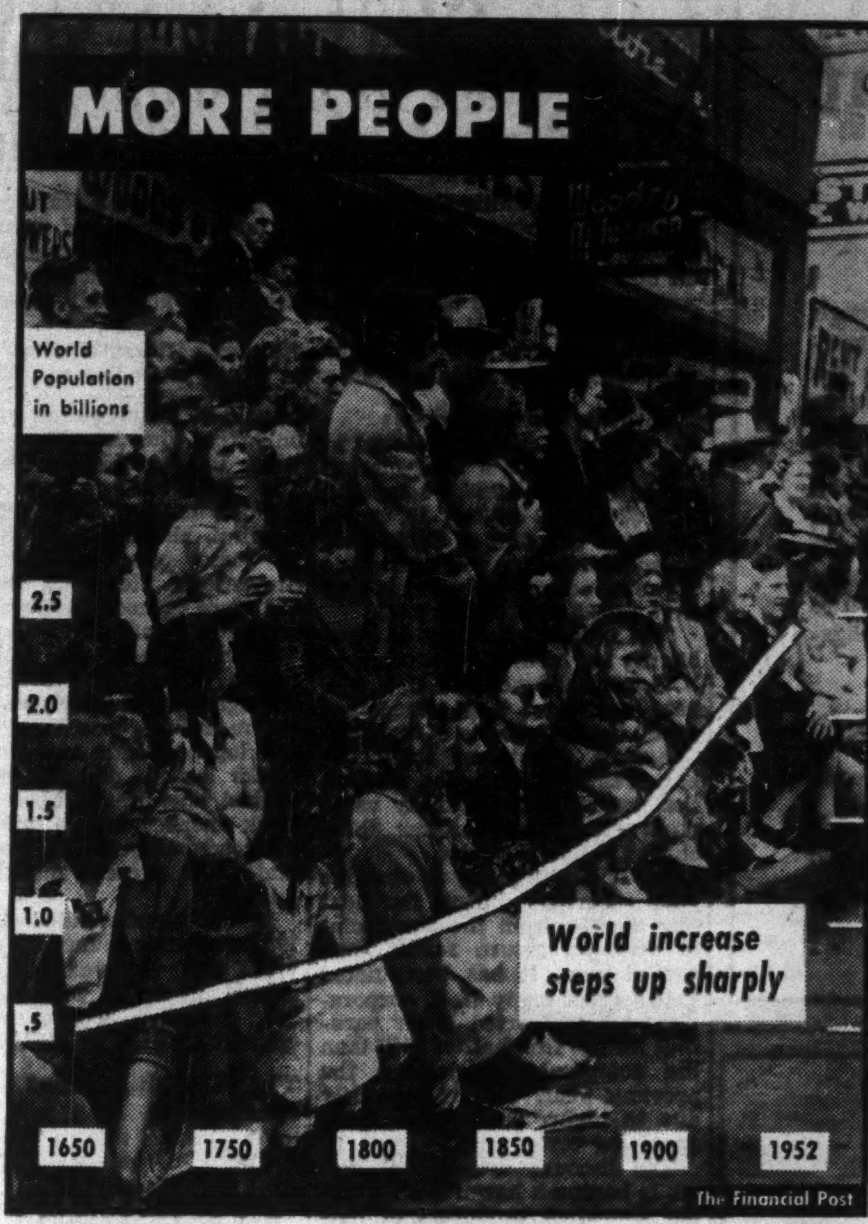
"Then I may as well sit down, Your Honor," replied the lawyer. "There's no use in knocking my head against a stone wall."

"I know there's no use in knocking your head against a stone wall," said the judge, "but I don't know any other person who could perform the operation with less personal injury than yourself."

* * *

He: "Whisper those three little words that will make me walk on air."

She: "Go hang yourself."



Post Scripts

Seeking Newfie's Treasures

"Our ultimate aim is an extra bottle of milk for the kids of Newfoundland," said Sir William Stephenson, chairman of Newfoundland's Crown company, the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation. The company, slightly over one year old, is covering the province in search of resources, timber, mineral, and water.

The corporation has mineral and water power rights in 12,000 square miles of Labrador and in 9,000 square miles of Newfoundland.

And that's where Horace C. Young comes in.

Young has been appointed chief mining engineer and director of the mining division of the corporation.

He was born in Cobalt, Ontario. With mines all around him, it was a natural that he should become a mining engineer. In 1935, he received his degree from McGill. For two years after graduation he worked with Pamour Porcupine Mines Ltd., then for three years he was manager of Thompson Cadillac Mining Corporation in charge of all operations of a 200-tons a day gold mine.

MR. YOUNG

From 1940 to 1943 he was general manager of Stadacona Rouyn Mines Limited, in complete charge of a 450-tons a day gold mining operation. Under Young's direction this mine won the John T. Ryan safety trophy for the best accident frequency rate in metal mines both for the province of Quebec and for the whole of Canada.

From 1943 to 1946 Young was a lieutenant in the Canadian Army (active) with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

After the war he spent two years as manager of the Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited. He directed all operations to bring a 500-tons a day gold mine into production from the prospecting stage to the final gold bars. This job included the construction of all facilities, such as power development, buildings, housing construction, roads, docks, school, store, theatre, post office and everything else. From Campbell Red Lake he spent three years as consulting engineer with Brewis and White, and as general manager of Mylamaque Mines Limited of Quebec.

Just prior to joining the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation last month, Young spent a year in Athens, Greece, as assistant general manager, Lignite Division, Public Power Corporation. He was responsible for preparing large lignite deposits for mining.

Young's wide experience in bringing mines into production and operating them is expected to be of great value in the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation's drive to develop the latent mineral resources of Newfoundland and Labrador.

* * *

Weeklies President

Fifty-year-old Bob Moore has been a newspaperman for most of his fifty years. Now the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association has elected him president.

Moore's father bought controlling interest of the Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Sun in 1909—six years after it was founded. And young Bob soon felt the black ink on his fingers. Since 1933 he has been a co-publisher of the 5,800 circulation Sun with James Greenblat and Mahlon Hutchinson. The paper makes the modest claim that "In Swift Current Everything Revolves Around The Sun."

The Sun is the voice of a town of 8,000 and farms in the "heart of the grainland" of Southwest Saskatchewan. Swift Current has long been a grain and livestock centre. But since January, 1952, it's had some further aspirations. At nearby Fosterton the first commercial find of medium crude in Saskatchewan came in. Swift Current is the growing oil supplies centre for the increasing exploration.

Moore was born in Manitou, Manitoba and moved westward with his parents to Moosomin, Saskatchewan, then to Swift Current. When he finished high school he worked for his father's paper as a reporter for two years, then became a journeyman printer, and went to Toronto to learn the linotype. For awhile he worked on Western Ontario papers, then returned West.

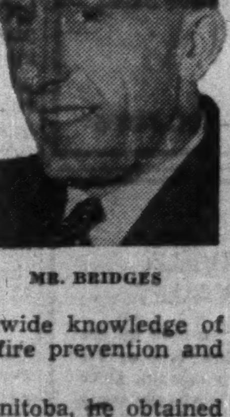
The Moore family is pretty strong for the Sun. Mrs. Moore, as Anne Rodger, was accountant for the paper when she married Moore in 1930. They have one daughter, Sandra, twelve.

Moore was last year's president of the local Kiwanis Club; is secretary-treasurer of the United Church Board of Trustees; junior deacon, Swift Current Lodge A.F. & A.M.; immediate past first principal, Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; 18th degree member, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

* * *

National Fire Fighter

Kingpin in Canada's fight to save this country millions of dollars annually in fire losses is Austin E. Bridges, of Edmonton. He is fire commissioner for Alberta and this year also is president of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals. He was elected to head the national organization at its annual meeting held at Jasper this summer, moving up from vice-president in 1951.



MR. BRIDGES

Bridges has had a varied experience, all of which has contributed to a wide knowledge of the essentials of fire prevention and fire fighting.

A native of Manitoba, he obtained his early education at the Killarney public and high schools, then attended Winnipeg Normal school. This was followed by a four-year period of teaching in Manitoba. Next Bridges joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, serving from 1937 to 1942. Then he entered the Alberta civil service as an inspector in the office of the fire commissioner.

Outside of office Bridges maintains a lively interest in encouraging outdoor sports. He also is a great booster of boys' work, feeling there is a great opportunity for community service in that field.

Members of the Association of Fire Marshals include senior administrative fire prevention and fire protection officials in all provinces, the Dominion Fire Commissioner, heads of federal, municipal and private fire protection and fire prevention departments and organizations.

During its life the association has devoted its efforts to recommendations for provincial and municipal uniform fire prevention legislation and has concerned itself with all matters dealing with safety of life and property from fire.

The Jasper conference resulted in a number of major decisions. One of the most interesting was the recommendation that an arson school be established for all Canada to train specialists in the investigation of suspicious fires.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Others Might Follow

Ottawa Citizen

The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society is one of those welfare agencies that acknowledges a responsibility to demonstrate to the public not only the worthiness of its cause but the efficiency of its operations. Having only incomplete returns from its 1952 campaign for funds, the society nevertheless has outlined roughly the form its program will take during the coming year. Moreover, it promises to report in detail on its program and expenditures when all local campaigns are completed and government and other grants are negotiated.

Such a report will reassure the public that its donations to the society are being used neither wastefully nor unwisely. The public needs this reassurance. Its good will is strained by the multiplicity of charitable campaigns.

Contributors to the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society probably have no fear that its work is being duplicated or that its administration is inefficient. But without the detailed report that the society proposes to make, they would have no way of knowing. It is to be hoped that other charitable organizations will follow this lead.

Other People's Views

TIPPING IS usually a nuisance to people, comments the **Trenton (Ont.) Courier-Advocate,** even to the recipients " . . . because they would rather receive a fixed sum each week. But, as yet, there appears to be no satisfactory substitute. Even the sign 'No gratuities,' is gratuitously ignored."

NO SERVICE, no fee should be the rule for Canadian television, says the **Victoria Colonist,** which fears that it will be many years before private TV will be available on the West Coast. "The government would be better advised to abandon any idea of a universal license fee until the CBC is in a position to provide universal television coverage."

CARELESSNESS is the basic reason for most accidents, declares the **Montreal Star.** "There are few accidents for which a preventable cause cannot be set down. They do not just 'happen.' They occur when someone drives too fast, takes chances to pass another car on a hill or a curve, forgets to look both ways at railway crossings, in short does not obey the reasonable rules of the road and of regard for others who are also driving on it."

SOME OF US PANIC far too easily when there are temporary dips in the economy, declares the **Windsor Star.** "Perhaps that is a throwback to the depression days. Given peace in the world and a demand for our products, domestic or export, we need have no real fears. Though we lost some export markets for certain products, due to the shortage of dollars in the countries concerned, Canada has kept going ahead, vigorously."

LAUDING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S action in rejecting a proposal to raise certain U. S. tariffs, the **St. John's (Nwfld.) News** declares that "it is far cheaper for the American taxpayer to buy more goods from friendly nations than to starve their export industries and force them to be kept alive with direct American aid. More can be done for prosperity and survival of democracy by freer trade than by any other means, including permanent cash subsidies to the nations who have accepted American leadership and stand today as the outer bastions of American defense."

SCOTCH WHISKY is proving its sterling worth as a dollar earner, comments the **Kingston Whig-Standard.** Canadian consumption is down however. "In our 'Olympian unconcern' it appears that we are turning to other and less costly nectar: by the time the federal government and the province have taken their cut the price of the article is out of all proportion, and buyer resistance is increasing. It is asking a lot of Scotch whisky to expect it to solve the financial problems of three governments, and there are signs that it is failing. There must be too many canny Scotsmen in Canada."

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Canada's Biggest Landlord Is Still Growing

Started With Single Stores, Now Put Up Shopping Centres

While others tend merely to exploit location values, Toronto's Principal Investments Ltd. sets out to make them. Here's why that thinking has made the firm Canada's largest commercial landlord and helped set the pace for the new suburban shopping hubs

The whirl of modern civilization hasn't beaten back the family as far as some moralists would have it.

Take Toronto's Bennett brothers — David, Archie and Jacob. They've taken the family, an idea, faith and enterprise and knit a story of fabulous success. Their Principal Investments Ltd. is now a unique national business that's paying off handsomely in terms of present success and promising future.

A private company, Principal Investments is actually these three men named Bennett. It's a real family affair where "officers-in-name of the company don't mean anything."

The three Bennett brothers occupy modern sixth-floor offices on Toronto's Richmond St., overlooking the Bay St. canyon. David E. and Archie B. leave all legal arrangements to Jacob M., a lawyer who maintains a private legal firm on the sixth floor, though he devotes full time to the family enterprise.

Keystone in Principal's remarkable program is the giant shopping centre — a planned collection of glittering modern stores, services and banks, facing on rows of parked cars. This is a growing philosophy of retailing, a horizontal department store operated by a dozen or more different merchants, that's coming to suburban Canada in a big way.

Head New Movement

Principal Investments is in the vanguard of this new shopping centre movement. It plans to push the suburban shopping centre first in the Toronto area, where it has things well under way, and later elsewhere. A pocket edition may reach out to smaller communities.

Other investors are getting into the suburban commercial development act, but Principal is likely to remain one to watch. The reasons lie in the nature both of the new giant shopping centre and of Principal itself.

Principal's claim in the field springs from long experience. The firm grew up with the new retailing philosophy — or vice versa.

David E. Bennett started out building houses. An ambitious man, he felt possibilities in the house-building field were limited; so he switched to commercial building.

At the same time, chain stores were expanding. New stores in "hot" locations were needed. But store managements were merchants, not real-estate men. Few chains wanted to be saddled with the detail of real-estate ownership.

The Bennetts saw the possibilities: Why not take over the real-estate side of chain-store operation, select and buy the location, build the store according to chain-store specification, then rent it to the chain? The Bennetts quickly got busy on their idea and presented it to a number of businessmen in Toronto.

First Break in 1927

Their first "break" came in 1927, when Woolworth's nibbled at the proposition. This was opportunity, and the Bennetts lost no time in proving they had a good thing to offer. They studied Woolworth's merchandising set-up and method of operation, came up with the layout and location which the chain required, then went out and produced it.

They had created a new type of business.

By keeping a jump ahead of new merchandising techniques and store planning, the Bennetts have expanded their firm until today Principal Investments is the biggest operator of its kind in the country. Tenants are Canada's biggest merchants: Eaton's, Simpson's (though not stores in these two cases), Morgan's, Metropolitan; Zellers, Woolworth's, Dominion, and dozens more.

Two thick black books on the desk of D. E. Bennett contain facts on properties they own on almost every commercial street of every city and town in Canada.

Famous Player Theatres were Principal's second biggest customer. That meant moving outside the immediate Toronto area. The firm promptly began surveying business locations throughout the country (a habit still very much in force). As well, they studied Famous Players. The firm chalked up another satisfied customer.

As the Bennett brothers explain: "Everybody wants to get out of the real estate business. Nobody wants to be a landlord today. The sale-lease deal is the answer."

How It Works

Here's how Principal operates financially:

Store rental is based on a percentage of the turnover volume. If turnover is $100,000 yearly, rent may be $5,000—a straight 5%. This amount is worked out pretty much to a formula, by type of business; groceries, 1%-2% of turnover; jewelry stores, 8%; variety stores, 5%-6%; candy shops, 7% or 7½%; drug stores, 6%.

A lease may be drawn up for 50 years, with option to renew.

Not long after they had translated their early ideas into going business, the Bennetts envisioned their huge modern shopping blocks.

Say the Bennetts:

"There is no value in building one or two stores any more. We are only interested in a block of stores, say 150,000 sq. ft., with parking space for 250 cars.

"We bring in a block of first-class stores; every merchant is hand-picked. If we include Metropolitan, for instance, then we figure out the best neighbors to supplement that store. We operate a sort of good neighbor business, a creative business.

"Then we go to the various chains and present a master plan designed by our staff of 25 architects, engineers and draftsmen. We can present a proposition to the chains which no one else can make."

These modern shopping centres add value to the entire area where they are located. A typical block gives the locality $500,000 in buildings. The progressive design of the block tones up the whole neighborhood.

Today's Opportunities

The situation today is pregnant for the planned suburban shopping centre, with population — and business — moving more and more into the outskirts. The big department stores are getting ready to march on the smaller cities and suburban markets. Simpson plans have already taken shape in the formation of Simpson-Sears Ltd., an alliance with affluent and hard-hitting Sears Roebuck, of the U. S.

Steel supply next year may unleash a spate of commercial building. If restrictions on depreciation of assets for income-tax purposes are lifted next year, as seems likely, this will also help all commercial development.

The firm erects buildings with money obtained from lending institutions — life insurance, mortgage companies—on mortgages. Lately, it's a safe bet, some of the money is American. It puts the emphasis on quality, both of buildings and tenants selected. The posh Bloor Street shopping centre around Bay and Yonge in Toronto is an example.

Locations include places like: Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Moncton, Chicoutimi, Quebec City, Shawinigan, Montreal, Ottawa, Hull, Rouyn, Sault Ste. Marie, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, Vancouver, Hamilton, Brantford, Peterborough, North Bay, Fort William, Port Arthur.

To its assets, Principal adds an aggressive approach. If business isn't too good for some few tenants, Principal doesn't sell the location short. It may build more stores there, to increase the number of potential customers coming around the area.

This idea marks a difference between Principal's approach and that of some other investors in commercial real estate. It explains the appeal of the giant shopping centre to Principal.

No Waiting Period

By putting up a number of stores in a good location at one time, not a few this year and some more later, a huge location value is created immediately. With bit-at-a-time development, by independent owners or by a less imaginative large investor, stores in the district at an early date do not make nearly as well as they can as part of a well-rounded development where the consumer can come to buy everything.

In other words, others tend merely to exploit location values; Principal sets out to make them. The imagination-catching, giant horizontal department store seems to be one of the best ways to do this.

The company does its own construction. This gives it a big lead. It cuts the cost on which the rent must return a yield.

One of the difficulties in the way of the giant suburban shopping centre in some areas is scarcity of land undivided by roads or uncluttered with houses. Shopping centres must ordinarily be planned for by municipal authorities.

A Lawrence and Bathurst shopping centre at Toronto will overcome this barrier by luck. Pure chance in the carving up of North York suburb left a space uncut by roads, 850 ft. by 650 ft., with more space across a road for parking. There will be 1,050 ft. of store front, and parking for more than 1,000 cars.

Tenants going into this centre include well-known chains and other stores like: Tamblyns, Belgian Glove, Laura Secord, Adams, Langleys, Northways, Reitmans, Loblaws, Woolworth.

Another project west of Toronto involves a warehouse for a food chain, with retail facilities included, with parking.

Another shopping centre in East Toronto will have 600 ft. of stores.

Long-Term Lease Favored

Principal favors long-term leases, 25 or 30 years or more sometimes, with its big tenants. Shorter terms are used with small and less well-established tenants.

As well as suburban shopping centres in the large cities, Principal will likely sponsor shopping districts at the edge of cities in the 30,000 and up class. In some of the larger centres this may have interesting competitive angles.

But that won't come till present activities are out of the way.

Principal's first shopping centre is in operation and almost complete, on Bayview on the north-east fringe of Toronto. This has some 800 ft. of stores, with many of the big chain names in assorted lines of trade.

Principal regards this as Canada's first genuine shopping centre — by Principal's definition. Other centres have grown gradually, and/or aren't as comprehensive.

Till about three years ago, Principal Investments was the only company to conduct its sort of business. In the strict sense, it still is.

Some insurance companies, under recent legislation, own supermarkets which they lease to big merchants. But they don't erect the building. Other builders engage in construction for rental on a relatively small scale. Some go in for good sized office buildings, but not more stores than will fill the ground floor. And there are shopping centres, which don't gain Principal's nod of recognition.

Not all of Principal's interests are in the suburbs. Downtown in Toronto, it is going to turn the ancient Arcade building into a modern office building, with a garage for parking some cars. They're also about to start conversion of an old residential hotel in Toronto, Alexandra Palace, into an office building.

A Dynamic Program

The Bennett brothers keep everything they build. They are proud of the fact that they are never through with a development, but improve it constantly.

Will their bright new shopping centres stand up through slower times? Say the Bennetts: "The more you know of the real estate business, the less you know. You aren't dealing with values; you're dealing with the public.

"This I do know: many of today's bright young men in the real estate field don't know the business at all. They're familiar with conditions of a rising market. They've only traveled a one-way street. We've known it both ways. Maybe that's why we consider ourselves conservative in relation to the over-all development."

The firm was never busier. The two brothers — Archie and David — still travel a great deal, are as much at home in the Maritimes and the West as in Ontario. They keep a close tab on U. S. conditions too, through field trips. This intimate knowledge, city by city gives them an invaluable over-all picture.

According to them: "This country is growing so fast a town considered a small place today is booming tomorrow. Look at St. Thomas, Ont. — tremendous possibilities today. Ten years ago it was just another little town."

New Business, New Methods

In serving the chains, many new concepts of merchandising have been sponsored by the Bennetts. The Dominion Store "warehouse" type of grocery was picked as sure winner by the family. "You must change your merchandising form every so often," they say. "The warehouse has proven a success, but I think this idea has reached its limit. We'll devise something different."

Principal Investments Ltd. had to educate insurance companies to their methods. The appraiser would set the cost of land and building at, say, $500 a foot or $35,000 for 70-ft. frontage; this quite apart from other considerations. The actual cost of acquiring a going business, land and building, might be $45,000, but existing buildings would have to be torn down.

A Woolworth lease is top security. But the appraiser would value the land and building at the same value as, say, a duplex, appraising on the basis of physical characteristics, not the earning capacity of the establishment. In the view of the Bennett brothers, a lease is worth more than a bond, for the rent must be paid first. They had to educate appraisers as to quality as well as quantity. In other words, a good lease justifies the cost of the site. Until Principal Investments came along there was no allowance made for enterprise or risk.

The Road Ahead

Insurance companies are now offering Principal Investments competition. The Government made this possible about four years ago. However, life insurance companies normally purchase going properties, then rent them. The Bennetts start from scratch.

The brothers are in agreement that they have to contend with more restrictions than any other business today. Archie Bennett does not feel that the commercial field should be cut back on the same basis as industrial building, by (1) steel and rental control, (2) deferred depreciation.

They believe the real estate market is undergoing a great change, a change they helped bring about. Take marketing of groceries, for instance: big supermarkets are now decentralized, with their own huge parking areas. Their move has proven the fallacy of the highly centralized corners in high-rent districts. The Bennetts see decentralization changing many real estate values.

In trying to explain their own phenomenal success, they point to the time 25 years ago, when there was little vision in real estate. The business was too cautious, bound by traditional thinking. "We weren't afraid to break the pattern, to try new ideas." The Bennetts sum up: "And we had great faith in Canada. If you are afraid that the country will go broke, then you go broke."

No Price Cuts Yet For Austins Here

No price cuts on Austin cars are yet in sight for Canadians, according to officials of the company here.

Last week brought some price reductions in the British market for Austin luxury cars, but these are not being exported to Canada.

To offset higher costs, and to hold present prices on the Austins sold here the company has announced certain re-organization plans for economies.

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	1939	1951
Autos	72,400	145,000
Telephones	200,000	415,000
Employment	197,000	354,000
Weekly earnings	$22.82	$43.58

	1939	1949
Number of industrial establishments	2,618	4,470
Salaries & wages	$129,292,581	$477,050,553
Gross value of production	$598,848,010	$2,115,917,122

*Figures courtesy of Montreal Industrial and Development Bureau.

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Yes, Montreal is growing in every way — but has your advertising budget been increased in proportion? It might be worthwhile for you to mull over the meaning of these figures and decide for yourself if your advertising is doing the job it should.

If not, there's a solution for your problem in the mass-and-class coverage of Montreal's fastest-growing French language week-end papers — LE PETIT JOURNAL and PHOTO JOURNAL — whose circulation and influence keep pace with Montreal's growth.

LE PETIT JOURNAL
Au Service du Public

PHOTO JOURNAL
TOUT PAR L'IMAGE

He Rode His Hobby to a Photo-Finish

How Charles Abel Built Up Mass Production of Snapshots

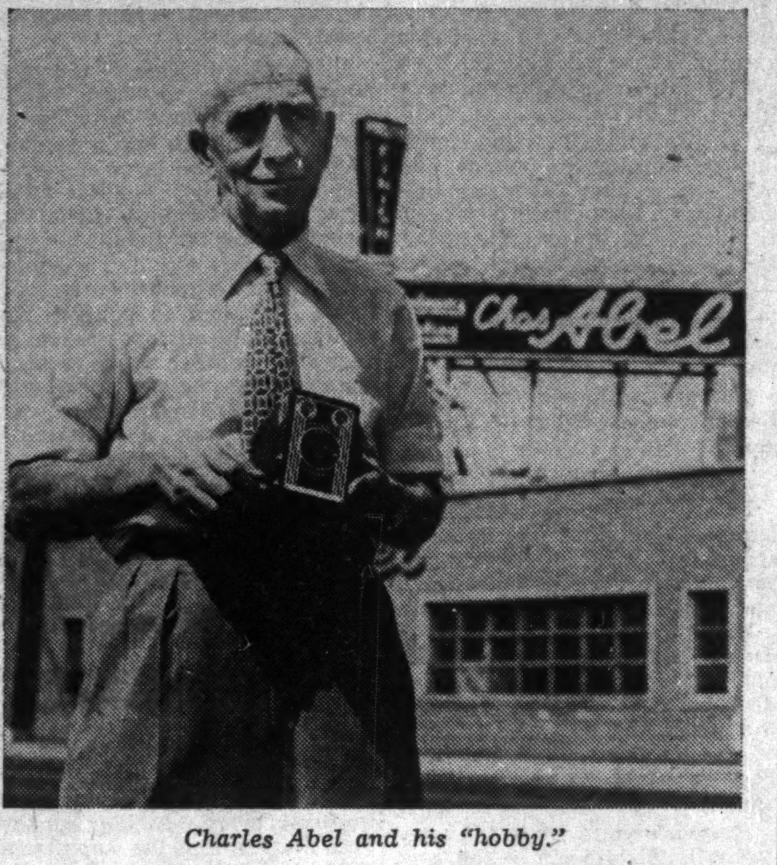
By LYN HARRINGTON

For a man who owns only a box camera, and rarely goes to the races, Charles Abel of Toronto has built up a pretty business out of the two.

A long time ago he got the idea of using a couple of racehorses nosing up to the line, as his trademark. Horses in neon lights race along his new ridgepole to a photo finish. You can't miss it if you drive along Fleet Street . . . "for $10,000," he says, "we want people to see it!"

"Photo-finish" carries the added implication of speedy service on your snapshots. Charles Abel's is the largest photo-finishing operation in Canada — "no question about that," he admits. And his new plant overlooking Toronto harbor is the last word in automatic photographic equipment. It incorporates his 44 years' experiences as a photo-finisher.

Two large offices, each about the size of a farmhouse kitchen, but carpeted in broadloom, are occupied by Charles Abel and Charles, Jr. Everywhere there is the racehorse motif.



Charles Abel and his "hobby."

No Time For Delays

The plant has its own small machine shop for quick repairs. It has three electric furnaces — one to supply hot water and heat the front offices — the other two for overhead heating of the plant itself. One would do the job, but the loss of time and material would be great if there should be a breakdown.

In the same way, it costs a lot to have separate wiring for every machine. But a single blown fuse can't delay the entire operation.

It's a far cry from Charles Abel's early setup. He came to Canada from England as a young lad, and started as a machinist at $2.75 a week. Since it cost him $2.50 for room and board, 10c for laundry, he still had 15c to play around with — except in a holiday week. Employees used to get docked for such extravagances as national holidays.

Young Charles had to find some sideline to pay the landlord during such lean seasons. He told his friends, "Sure, I can develop your rolls of film," and did so in the tiny washbasin of his room. Very quickly the hobby outdistanced the hack, and he waved farewell to a machinist's career.

An Island Sideline

So he set up a workshop to develop film and print snapshots. Summers he'd add a sideline to that, and take his camera over to Toronto Island, where his "Photo Gallery" did all right with the holidayers.

"But you better stick to one thing and give it your whole time," he admonished himself.

And he took his own advice. No boss could get a man out at four in the mornings, and stay till 10 p.m. as Mr. Abel did for years. He still gets down to work around 6 a.m., and he's happy to see Charles, Jr., drive up in his own convertible about 15 minutes later.

From the scant comfort of a boarding-house, Charles Abel has come a long way. His 16-room, tile-roofed home out along the Lakeshore Road is proof positive that hard work pays off.

Native shrewdness has been a great ally. He is keenly aware of the value of advertising. Until recently, he had large "revolving" billboards, whose messages were switched around Toronto from one strategic location to the next. But now his billboards are on wheels. He buys ten new Fords each year, has his advertising spread across the sides, and the message is carried to drugstores and cigar stores throughout the city and its environs. He also co-sponsors a radio broadcast of baseball games.

"So that when people go to have their films developed they ask the dealer if Abel does the finishing. And so the dealers come to us when they want the job done. The only rub is that my brother George is in the same business. He does all the photo-finishing for a large chain of drugstores in town."

Dealer Service

Although the pickup and delivery service is much the same as in all such firms, Charles Abel has added a few touches of his own. He supplies dealers with envelopes, printed in different colors according to their location. Brown margins indicate dealers along the Lakeshore as far as Hamilton; green somewhere in East Toronto; dark blue means express speed to out-of-town points.

He orders the envelopes by the half-million, but with a blank left in which to print the dealer's name and address. A simple little rubber block on a small multilith machine adds the finishing touch. Although the machine can print 6,000 addresses in an hour, only 200-300 are printed at one time.

"That machine has saved us thousands of dollars, and it's very easy to operate. You see, if a dealer sells out, the newcomer doesn't want to use the old name; or if the telephone number is changed, which happened to hundreds of them this spring, they don't want the old number on the envelopes. So we just print up enough to keep ahead of them, and avoid waste."

Automatic Printing

Not for Chas. Abel nor his employees the brown fingers stained with chemicals which used to give such workers a reputation for heavy smoking. The film is handled only in the actual printing stage, and again when it is returned to the envelopes.

It is costly machinery, and rare in Canada, which takes the film automatically though each step of developing and printing. Two large developers receive the film, each capable of developing 300 rolls per hour. They automatically dip into the developer, out and into the hypo, into the stop bath, and into the wash.

A revolving chain carries them along the drying track, between infra-red lamps. Now the films are sorted for size and taken to the different operators of the printing machines.

Printing the film requires alertness, but no special training. Speed comes with experience. The operator must gauge the density of each exposure, and press the correct button out of three. Prints are made on large rolls of photographic paper, perforated for 2,400 prints per roll. After exposure, the rolls are fed into the developing machine, which automatically puts them through developer, etc.

The prints are dried in another automatic machine, which spouts them out to the girls who cut off each order with its number, which coincides with the number of the accompanying envelope. They check the negatives to make doubly sure they match the prints, and file both together in the envelope.

The Big Days

Biggest rush of the week comes after Saturday and Sunday, especially if the weather has been fine. Holidays have their repercussions, too. Ordinarily, two shifts are on duty all year round, but a third shift comes on in summer to keep the machines operating 24 hours a day. It adds up to a staff of 60 employees then.

It takes a lot of photographic paper to keep the machines going. Once when a large film company refused to guarantee shipment, Abel switched his order to another firm. The latter gulped, and joyfully filled an order for $40,000 — just in paper.

With such devotion to his job, Mr. Abel hasn't taken time for hobbies. He doesn't golf or garden, fish or swim, or even smoke. At 62, he talks of retiring one of these days for a good long holiday in Florida. He liked the sample he had, in his first holiday in 37 years. He plans to leave the business with his three grown children, who are keenly interested. but there's a big patch of land next door, for which Abel has tentative plans.

"Or I might start following the horses," he smiles unconvincingly.

Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Government. Offerings of Corporation and Foreign Securities.

DOMINION

Government of Canada Deposit Certificates—Due Feb. 25, 1953, $200,000,000. Issued Aug. 27, 1952. Bearing interest at the rate of 1¾% per annum. Sold to chartered banks at par.

MUNICIPAL

City of Edmundston, N.B.—5% debentures, due July 1, 1953-72, $325,000. Issued July 31, 1952. Sold at $97.26 to Gairdner & Co. Ltd., Stanbury & Co. Ltd. and Winslow & Winslow Ltd.

Provost Municipal Hospital District No. 12, Alta.—5¼% debentures, due Sept. 15, 1953-72, $100,000. Issued Aug. 16, 1952. Sold at $98.42 to Dawson, Hannaford Ltd.

School Commission of Town of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, Que. — 4% and 4½% debentures, due Sept. 1, 1953-62-72, $550,000 Issued Aug. 18, 1952. Sold at $92.79 to P. M. Cinq-Mars Inc.

Parish of St. Leon-de-Marston, Que. — 5% debentures, due May 1, 1953-72, $16,500. Issued Aug 19, 1952. Sold at $93.56 to Belanger Inc.

City of Levis, Que.—3% and 4% debentures, due July 1, 1953-62-67, $125,000. Issued Aug. 20, 1952. Sold at $93.45 to A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd. and J. C. Boulet Ltee.

CORPORATE

Woods Manufacturing Co. — 4¼% first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 2, 1963, $1,500,000. Issued July 31, 1952. Bought privately at $100.

Le Tuque Telephone Company—5% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, series A, due Aug. 1, 1972, $425,000. Issued Aug. 20, 1952. Offered at $100 by L. G. Beaubien & Co. Ltd.

Bond Tenders

5 p.m., Sept. 3, 1952, Town of Canso, N.S.—4½% and 5%, 1-20 year debentures, $50,000. Dated Sept. 1, 1952.

Municipal Bonds

September 2, 1952

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask. $	Yld. %
Calgary	3½	'69	84	86	4.70
Edmonton	3½	'69	84	86	4.68
Halifax	3½	'66	88¼	89¾	4.50
Hamilton	3	'67	85⅝	87⅝	4.10
Montreal	3	'70	82½	84½	4.22
Moose Jaw	3-3½	'60	88	90	4.85
Ottawa	3¼	'68	89	91¼	4.00
Quebec	3½	'64	87½	89½	4.50
Regina	3	'64	83	85	4.58
St. John	3½	'65	87½	89¼	4.60
Toronto	3	'68	85⅝	87⅝	4.00
Vancouver	3¾	'69	87	89	4.71
Victoria	3¾	'68	85	88	4.81
Windsor	2¾	'75	64⅝	67⅝	5.15
Windsor	2½	'75	61⅝	64⅝	5.15
Windsor	3½	'75	74¾	77¾	5.15
Winnipeg	3	'69	84½	87	4.03

CITY OF CHATHAM, ONTARIO

Call for Tenders on Debentures

$112,994.33 — 4% — 1 to 10 years

Sealed tenders endorsed "TENDER FOR DEBENTURES" will be received by the undersigned up to five o'clock p.m. (D.S.T.), Monday, September 15th, 1952, for the purchase of the following debentures: $112,994.33 — 4% — Serials — dated September 20th, 1952 — maturing September 20th, 1953-1960.

Principal and annual interest payable in lawful money of Canada at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Chatham, Ontario.

Debentures with coupons attached will be printed in denominations of $1,000.00 and there will be one odd amount each year. Provision is made for registration of principal only, and each debenture will bear the certificate of validation of the Ontario Municipal Board.

The final maturity is callable at the option of the City on thirty days notice.

Please express the amount of the tender in dollars and cents, also price per hundred.

Delivery and payment of debentures at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Chatham or Toronto, at the option of the City of Chatham, on or about September 20th, 1952.

Tenders will be considered by the City Council September 15th, 1952, at 8:00 p.m. (D.S.T.). The City reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

For further particulars apply to
L. D. GROOMBRIDGE,
City Treasurer.

Harrison Hall,
Chatham, Ontario,
Aug. 28th, 1952.

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...... copies SURVEY OF MINES, 1953 ready Nov. 26 $3
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London—Wesley L. Daniel
Brantford—Patrick J. Harvey
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Hamilton—Huston & Long
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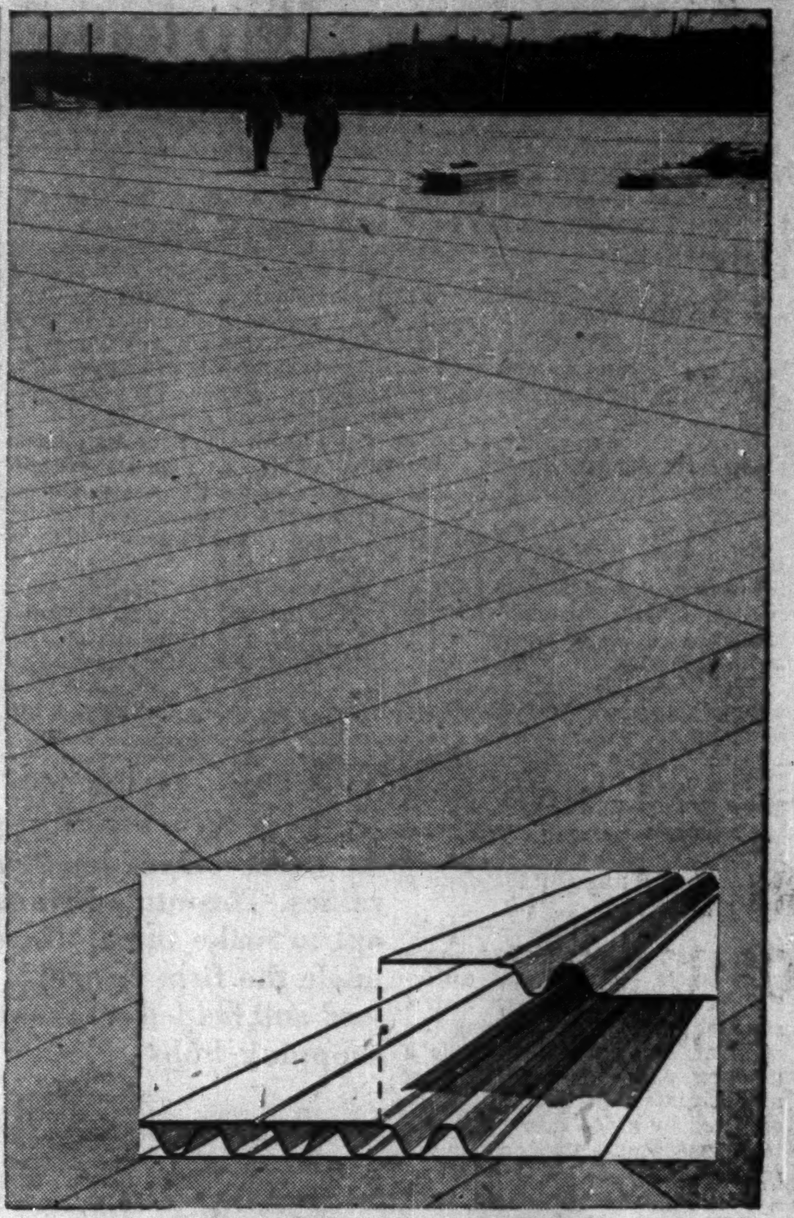
East Toronto—McArthur & Son
West Toronto—George E. Brown
Montreal—Redpath Realties Ltd.



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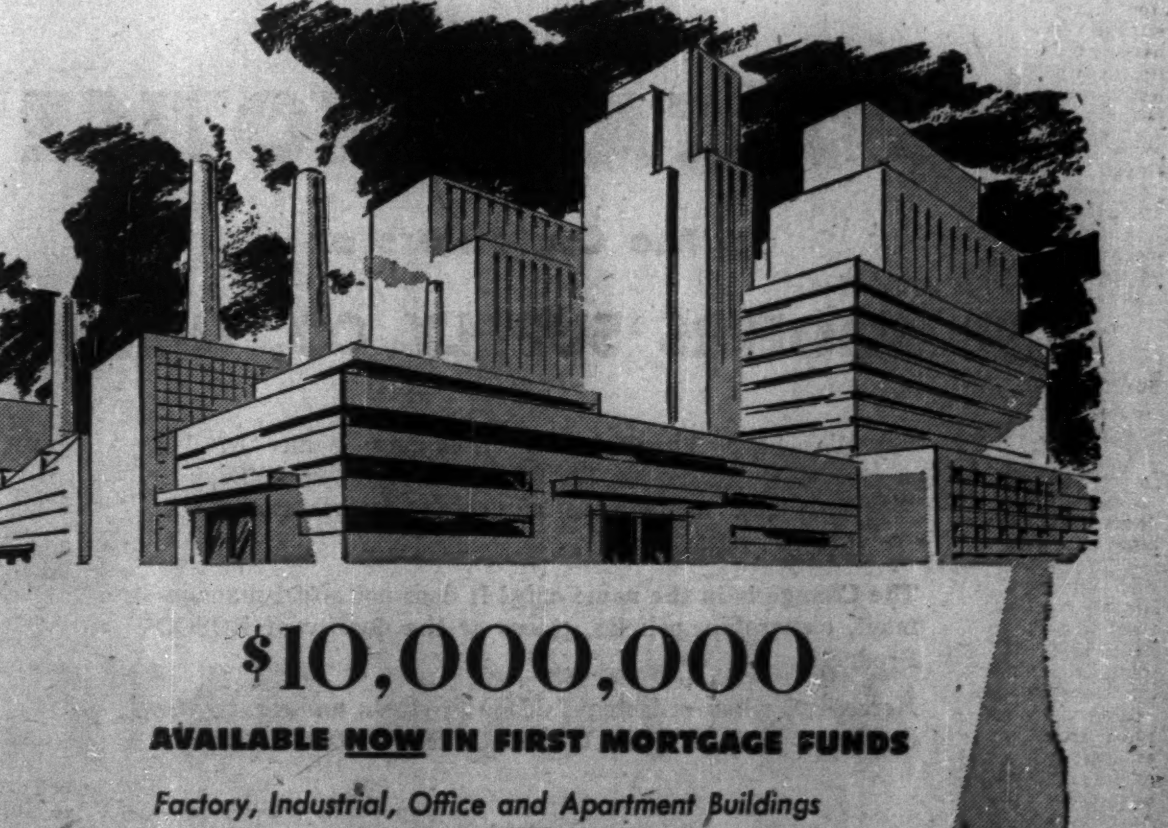

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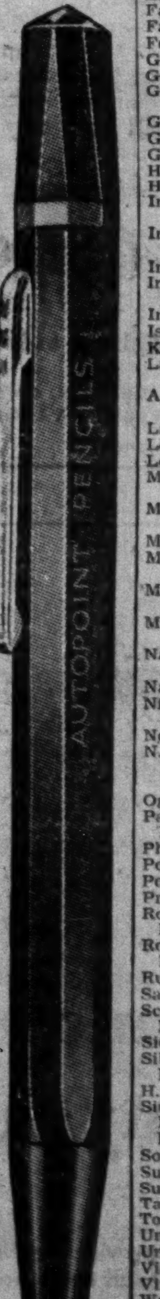

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Sept. Dividends $53.7 Millions

Dividend payments in September (as declared to Aug. 29) will amount to $53,712,837 as compared with $53,984,826 for the same month last year. Quarterly payment of $1 by Aluminium Ltd., totaling $4,093,289 as compared with $3,349,845 last September, is one of the major changes.

Payment of $30,799,734 by 140 industrial issues will compare with $31,250,454 by 165 issues last September. Fifteen mining companies will pay out $16,397,002; last September, 15 mining companies paid out $16,324,438. Three oil companies, including International Petroleum, will distribute $3,841,430 as against the $3,823,534 paid out by three companies last year. Nineteen financial institutions will pay out $2,674,671; last September, 20 companies in this group paid out $2,586,400.

Total 1951 payments made or declared to date amount to $409,523,774, up from $397,038,859 distributed in the same period last year. Following is a list of payments for September as compiled by The Financial Post from records now available:

Monthly Dividends

	1952 $	1951 $
January	63,173,827	59,569,898
February	28,679,287	31,256,162
March	60,442,912	56,260,892
April	34,499,722	36,791,163
May	12,026,968	11,632,074
June	81,047,921	72,389,572
July	49,534,431	50,011,594
August	26,405,869	25,142,678
September	53,712,837	53,984,826
Total	409,523,774	397,038,859

Industrials and Utilities

Company:	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Acadia-Atlantic pfd.	1.25q	15	37,500
Agnew-Surpass	.15q	2	60,442
Aluminium	†1.00q	8	4,093,289
Do. 4% pf.	.25q	1	132,237
Anglo-Can. Tel. A	.15q	2	73,065
Anglo-Nfld. Dev.	.15	26	824,762
Argus	.15q	1	127,500
Do. 4½% pfd.	1.12½q	1	56,250
Asbestos Corp.	.25q	30	450,000
Auto Electric	.12½q	15	12,500
Do. A	.12½q	15	3,750
Barber-Ellis	.62½q	15	27,500
Bathurst Pr. & P. A	.75q	2	300,000
Bird Construction	.50q	30	12,000
Brantford Cord.	.25q	1	15,000
T. G. Bright pfd.	.28⅛	30	28,750
Brit. Amer. Bk. Note	.20q	15	30,000
B. C. Packers A	.37½s	15	105,959
Do. B	.37½	15	105,959
Brown 1st pfd.	1.25q	1	179,320
Do. 2nd pfd.	.75q	1	80,406
Bruck Mills A	.30q	15	37,500
Do. B	.15q	15	37,500
Burrard D.D. A	.12q	15	30,000
Can. Cement pf.	.32½q	20	308,941
Can. & Dom. Sugar	.25q	2	375,000
Can. Fdries. & Forg. A	.37½q	15	10,384
Can. Malting	.50	15	99,486
Can. Vinegars	.20q	1	18,400
Can. Wire & Cable A	1.00q	15	3,683
Do. B	.75q	15	151,976
Can. Celanese	.60q	30	744,982
Do. $1 pfd.	.25q	30	25,000
Do. $1.75 pfd.	.43¾q	30	175,000
Can. Fairbanks	.25q	2	60,000
Can. Ing.-Rand	1.00q	22	193,158
Can. Locomotive, div. omit.		1	......
Can. Tire	.15q	1	15,000
Do. pfd.	.50s	1	49,800
Can. W. Nat. Gas 4% pf.	.20q	2	30,082
Cap. Wire Cloth	.25q	2	6,250
Chatco Steel 5% pref.	.25s	1	9,862
Cockshutt Plow	.25q	1	265,775
Cons. Textile	.30q	1	60,000
Cons. Theatres A	.13q	1	10,556
Cooksville A	.15q	2	13,350
Corr. Paper Box	.12½q	2	29,375
Do. pref.	1.25q	2	5,614
R. L. Crain	.15q	30	13,500
David & Frere A	.25+♦.25q	30	10,552
Davis Leather A	.37½q	2	37,500
Distillers-Seag. c.	.30q	15	2,630,805
Dom. Stores	.12½q	15	157,507
Dom. Struct. Steel	.10q	15	10,000
Donohue Bros.	.30q	1	90,000
Dover Industries	.15q	1	21,422
Eddy Paper A	.25q	15	50,000
Electrolux	†.25q	15	307,625
Famous Players	.30q	20	521,122
Fanny Farmer	†.37½q	30	127,688
Ford Motor A & B	.50q	5	829,480
Gair of Can. 4% pfd.	1.00q	1	7,250
Gen. Dynamics	†.50	10	390,876
Gord. Mackay A	.12½q	15	25,200
Do. B	.25q	15	50,400
Grafton A	.25q	15	9,030
Gt. Lakes Pwr. 5% pf.	.31¼q	30	25,000
Gypsum, Lime	.50q	2	220,022
Hamilton Bridge	.12½q	15	30,719
Hamilton Cotton	.35q	2	28,000
Imp. Tobacco	.10q	30	967,053
Do. pref. 6%	3%s	30	240,900
Imperial Varnish	.25q	1	13,402
Do. pref.	.37½q	1	4,020
Inter-City Bak.	.20q	30	21,145
Inter Paper	†.75	22	6,675,000
Do. 4% pfd.	†1.00q	22	230,000
Inter. Utilities	†.30q	2	289,404
Island Tug 5% pfd.	.25s	1	12,500
Kelvinator	.25q	20	100,000
Lake of W. Mill.	.40	2	59,076
Do. pref.	1.75	2	26,250
Alf. Lambert A	.15q	30	6,225
Do. B	.15q	30	6,225
Laura Secord	.20q	1	57,500
Loblaw Groc. A & B	.25q	2	207,089
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	†.25q	2	87,873
MacKinnon Struct. Stl. 5% pf.	1.25q	15	3,339
MacMillan & Bloedel	.12½q	30	20,922
Do. B	.12½q	30	639,769
Massey-Harris	.15q	15	1,154,370
McLN, McK & Prior pref.	1.12½q	30	13,500
Molson's Brew. A	.20q+▲.20	25	300,000
Do. B	.20q+▲.20	25	300,000
Morgan, H. 4¾% pf.	1.19q	1	16,779
Do 5% pf. new	1.25q	1	12,500
Nat. Drug	.12½q	2	31,298
Do. pfd.	.15q	2	36,728
Nat. Sewer Pipe A	.60q	15	16,656
Nfld. Lt. & Pwr.	.25q	2	30,000
Do pfd.	1.25q	2	15,000
Nor. Que. Pwr. 5%	1.25q	2	12,500
N. S. Lt. & Pr. 6% pf.	1.50q	1	36,450
Do. 4% pfd.	1.00q	1	20,000
Do. 4½% pfd.	1.12q	1	42,081
Ogilvie Flour pf.	1.75q	2	35,000
Paton Mfg.	.20q	15	10,000
Do. pfd.	.35q	15	10,500
Photo Engr. c.	.75s	2	22,500
Powell River	.25q	15	1,050,000
Power Corp.	.40	30	178,546
Pressed Metals	†.25q	2	81,357
Robinson Little	.20q	30	11,000
Do. A	.25q	2	6,250
Rolland Paper	.20q	2	12,000
Do. pfd	1.06¼	15	18,063
Russell Indust.	.25q	30	184,240
Sarnia Bridge	.20q	15	27,000
Scythes & Co.	.35q	1	17,500
Do pref.	.31¼q	1	3,498
Sicks' Brew. com. & v.t.	.30q	30	285,600
Silknit	.25q	15	16,021
Do. 5% pfd.	.50q	15	7,500
H. Simon & Sons 5% pf	1.25q	2	3,884
Simpsons A	1.00s	15	360,000
Do. B	1.00s	15	360,000
Do. 4½% pfd.	1.12½q	15	225,000
Southam Co.	.25q	29	187,500
Sun Publishing	.40	2	30,000
Super Service Sts. pf.	.11¼q	15	5,625
Taylor, Pearson 5% pf.	.12½q	2	3,078
Toronto Elevators	.20q	1	49,540
Un. Grain 5% A	1.00a	1	212,538
United Steel	.20q	30	93,905
Viceroy Mfg.	.15q	15	17,728
Vir. Dare 5% pfd.	.31¼q	1	5,000
Westeel	.25q	15	118,151
Western Can. Brew.	.25q	2	159,586
G. Weston 4½% pfd.	1.12½q	2	135,000
Wilson, J. C.	.17½	15	29,006
G. H. Wood pfd.	1.37½q	1	5,500
Total			30,799,734

Mining Companies

Company:	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Aunor Gold	.04	2	80,000
Barymin	.05	10	107,050
Belleterre	.05s	15	75,000
Broulan Reef	.03	19	178,834
Halinor	.06	2	120,000
Hollinger Cons.	.06	30	295,200
Hudson Bay M. & S.	1.00q	8	2,757,073
Inter. Nickel c.	†.50	20	7,292,912
Kerr-Addison	.20q	26	946,060
Macassa M.	.03q	15	80,342
McIntyre Porc.	.50q	2	399,000
Noranda Mines	1.00	15	2,239,772
Normetal	.10+▲.05	30	563,552
Silver Stand.	.05	15	107,207
Waite Amulet	.35	10	1,155,000
Total			16,397,002

Oil Companies

Company:	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Int. Petroleum	†.25q	12	3,631,022
Royalite Oil	.06¼q	1	186,547
Stuart, D. Oil p.	.30q+▲.60	2	23,861
Total			3,841,430

Financial

Company:	Rate $	Date	Amount $
La Banque d'Economie de Que.	.35q	2	25,000
Bank Can. Nat.	.20q	1	140,000
Bank of Montreal	.25q	2	900,000

Trend of Business

Labor income in May, $876 millions, topped previous all-time high of $857 millions in November, 1951. Construction workers lead 1952 advance, earning 26.2% more in first five months than in same period last year.

Wholesale price index in July 225.5, down one point from June. Decreases in vegetables, textiles, wood and chemical products offset increases in animal products, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals.

Foreign trade credit balance $164.4 millions in 1952 first half, against debit balance $339.8 millions same period last year. But domestic exports in July down 1% from year ago.

Rubber production up 36.5% in June as against June, 1951, but consumption down 2.1%.

Radio sales by producers up 14% in May over year ago, but down 35% in first five months. TV set sales in May up 17%.

Refrigerator and washing machine production down 62.2% and 47% respectively this year at latest report.

Insulating board production in July 33.1% below same month last year, sales down 12.1%. For first seven months, production off 18.1% and sales 23.6%.

Cars entering Canada on travelers' vehicle permits in July up 2.5% over previous year to new July record.

Department store sales in Maritimes 39.9% higher than year ago at latest weekly report. Canada average up 18.4%.

Labor force 1.4% larger at end of May than year earlier. Jobless up 28.9%. Farm labor supply down 7.2%, while non-agricultural workers increased 3%.

Wheat exports in June highest monthly total since July, 1945.

Major Weekly Indicators

	Latest Week	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Department store sales (% ch. from year earlier)	+18.4	+11	+4	+4
Car loadings, total (cars)	84,462	82,905	81,943	*
Eastern Canada (cars)	53,262	51,624	52,871	*
Western Canada (cars)	31,200	31,281	29,072	*
Steel & Steel products (cars)	1,683	1,639	1,871	*
Ors & concentrates (cars)	4,659	4,421	4,924	*
Lumber, lath & shingles (cars)	....	4,709	3,942	*
Base Metals (cars)	....	601	506	*
Motor vehicle production (units)	8,696	6,332	4,128	6,822
†Bus. Failures (4-wk. moving av.)	13.3	10.8	13.6	15.5
Bank of Canada holdings of securities ($ millions)	2,154	2,142	2,129	2,273
Short term governments ($ millions)	1,296	1,289	1,278	1,337
Long term governments ($ millions)	848	843	840	883
Other securities ($ millions)	11	11	11	53
Canadian Dollar (U. S. cents, average)	10[illegible].038	103.493	103.479	94.495
T.S.E. Industrials index	329.19	328.54	330.30	347.60
Bank Clearings				
Montreal ($ millions)	390	366	362	369
Toronto ($ millions)	413	427	414	399

†Last issue's figures; latest available.

Facts by the Month

WHAT WE PRODUCE—	Latest Month	Month Ago	Two Mos. Ago	Year Ago
In all industries (Index)	214.2	213.6	211.0	223.4
In factories (Index)	219.9	219.3	217.4	231.9
Total nondurable goods (Index)	192.8	192.4	188.6	202.5
Food & bev. (Index)	208.2	203.2	196.3	202.6
Textiles (Index)	131.6	135.7	145.8	193.1
Clothing (Index)	135.0	137.0	133.1	148.5
Chemicals (Index)	224.3	217.7	203.9	216.2
Total durable goods (Index)	266.3	265.4	266.9	282.4
Iron & steel products (Index)	256.8	259.0	260.3	261.7
Primary iron & steel (Index)	324.7	324.7	328.8	321.5
From mines (Index)	168.9	163.5	160.6	153.8
Metals (Index)	111.4	118.8	114.6	111.6
Nonferrous smelting, refining (Index)	145.0	150.6	147.0	166.0
Gold (Index)	99.6	106.7	103.0	99.9
—From farms				
Hogs graded (000)	396	562	533	285
Cattle delivered (000)	101	156	116	111
Flour (Index)	168.2	164.3	157.2	165.6
—From sea				
E. Coast catch ($000)	5,799	5,468	2,524	4,886
W. Coast catch ($000)	2,751	2,477	428	2,479
—From forests				
Newsprint (000 tons)	486	452	496	452
Pulp (000 tons)	682	766	741	773
—In powerhouses				
Electricity (Index)	240.2	245.6	235.5	226.8
WHAT WE SELL—				
Retail sales ($ millions)	978	1,053	920	940
Dept. store sales ($ millions)	56	77	84	54
Country store ($ millions)	47	50	43	49
Wholesale sales (value index)	369.2	390.3	361.5	357.3
Pass. car sales (units)	32,973	37,691	29,942	23,033
WHAT'S ON HAND—				
Mfrs. inventories (value) (Index)	187.1	187.3	190.6	167.7
Dept. store stock/sales ratio	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.4
SPENDING, SAVING POWER—				
▪Labor income ($ millions)	876	854	852	792
Industrial payrolls (Index)	419.8	410.6	411.5	379.0
▪Dividend payments (Index) (annual rate)	243.4	244.3	247.0	235.8
JOBS—				
Employment (Index)	182.2	177.4	177.9	180.3
Mfg. employment (Index)	190.6	188.7	188.3	192.0
BUILDING—				
Contract awards ($ millions)	139	204	176	363
Housing starts (units)	9,801	7,127	3,555	11,699
FOREIGN TRADE—				
Exports ($ millions)	379	385	351	316
Imports ($ millions)	324	386	324	360
MONEY—				
Money supply ($ millions)	4,870	4,812	4,849	4,750
Cheques cashed ($ millions)	10,525	10,711	10,487	9,500
Savings deposits ($ millions)	4,792	4,679	4,757	4,559
Current public loans ($ millions)	2,892	2,845	2,800	2,898
Life insurance sales ($ millions)	211	198	194	173
GOVERNMENT—				
Federal surplus (cumulative) ($ millions)	262.5	241.1	99.6	283
PRICES—				
Cost of living (Index)	188.0	187.3	186.7	187.6

Production indexes show volume changes seasonably adjusted where possible.
Index bases: production, wholesale sales cost of living, 1935-39=100; employment, payrolls, 1939=100; manufacturers inventories, 1947 average=100.

DEFENSE-IMPORTANT MATERIALS—Production and Supply—	Latest Month	Month yr. ago	Yr. to date	% chge. yr. to date
Steel ingots and castings (000 tons)	331	313	1,610	+5
Net imports, primary shapes (000 tons)	153	116	471	+56
Primary copper (000 tons)	20	23	131	—5
Nickel (000 tons)	13	12	71	+5
Cement (000 bbl.)	1,541	1,429	8,791	+5
Lumber (million fbm)	650	637	2,491	unch.
Exports (million fbm)	280	297	755	—6

▪New item this week.

Quesnel Salmon Run Next Year May Be Biggest Since 1913

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — A multi-million dollar salmon run — almost wiped out over the past 40 years — is coming back to the west coast.

Advance guard of the Quesnel salmon run, which in its cycle year was once the biggest single producer of fish on the Fraser River, is now on the spawning grounds in central B. C. in appreciable numbers for the first time since 1913.

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission could hardly hide its enthusiasm last week when it issued a report that this advance guard is the forerunner of a run of several hundred thousand fish next summer.

Because if the Quesnel run shapes up the way it is supposed to do it will once again produce millions of sockeye. In its last good year — 1913 — this run produced sockeye worth at least $30 million at today's prices.

The million-plus figure isn't expected to be reached until 1957, and maybe later, by which time the fishing industry hopes the market situation will have improved enough to allow a bumper catch to be sold.

With excellent catches being made on the Fraser in 1951 and this year, the bright hopes for the Quesnel and other runs have answered the question of whether the Hell's Gate fishways on the Fraser were worth the money. The fishways were finished after the Second World War to allow the fish to pass a canyon blocked by a slide in 1913.

Since 1913, the Quesnel run has just been a name. The commission started out to revive it in 1937 when they found a few pair of sockeye remaining on the spawning grounds.

More than 5,000 early-maturing salmon "jacks" are now on the spawning beds. These are "eager beaver" fish that can't wait to get back to where they were born. The normal cycle for sockeye is to return to the place they were spawned after four years in the sea.

But there are usually a scattering of fish that cut the time-table by one year. Fisheries experts get a tip-off of the size of the main run a year later by the number of fish who get back too early. The fourth year is called the "cycle year."

In 1945, a few hundred fish returned to spawn. In 1949, there were about 12,000. The next cycle year is 1953.

The fisheries field men also found out that it isn't easy to fool sockeye.

As an emergency measure, the commission built a hatchery on Horsefly Lake, part of the water system of Quesnel River (which drains into the Fraser).

In 1949, fingerlings that were born in the hatchery were flown a few miles away to the mouth of the Horsefly River, with the idea that when they returned to spawn they would come to the river mouth instead of the hatchery. The fish were marked.

September Dividends (Cont'd)

Company:	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Bank of Toronto	.35q	2	210,000
Can. Int. Inv. Tr.	.10	2	12,001
Do. pfd.	1.25q	2	12,500
Dom. & Anglo Inv. Corp. pfd.	1.25q	2	13,068
Dom. Scot. Inv. pf.	.62½q	1	29,413
Economic Invest. Tr.	.50s	30	62,500
Indust. Accept. new	.25q	30	192,793
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25q	30	17,656
Do. 4¼% pfd.	1.06¼q	30	15,247
Do. $2 conv. pfd.	.40q	30	17,499
Do. $40 conv. pfd.	.50q	30	37,500
Leverage Fund	.03q	15	10,779
Provincial Bank	.15q	2	60,000
Royal Bank	.25q	2	875,000
Sec. Can. Inv. Tr. pfd.	.10q	2	3,715
Victoria & Grey Tr.	.20q	15	40,000
Total			2,674,671
Grand Total			53,712,837

q—Quarterly. s—Semiannually. †N. Y. funds. ●Initial. ▲Extra. ‡On arrears. ¶Participating divd. ▲One 5% pf. sh. $20 par for each com. sh. held. ♦Bonus.

UK Firm Gets Nod For TV-Radio Sets In Montreal Relay

(Special Correspondence)

LONDON — E. K. Cole Ltd., U. K. producers of radio and TV sets, is carrying out a $1.5 million export subcontract order to Canada for the U. K. firm, Broadcast Relay Service Ltd. in connection with Broadcast Relay's wired television and radio system in Montreal.

The export sets for Canada are designed to receive two TV channels and four ordinary radio stations.

In the Broadcast Relay system, the consumer's set is wired direct to a central relay station. Official start of the Montreal operation for transmission of public broadcast is expected to coincide with opening of CBC-TV transmission in Montreal.

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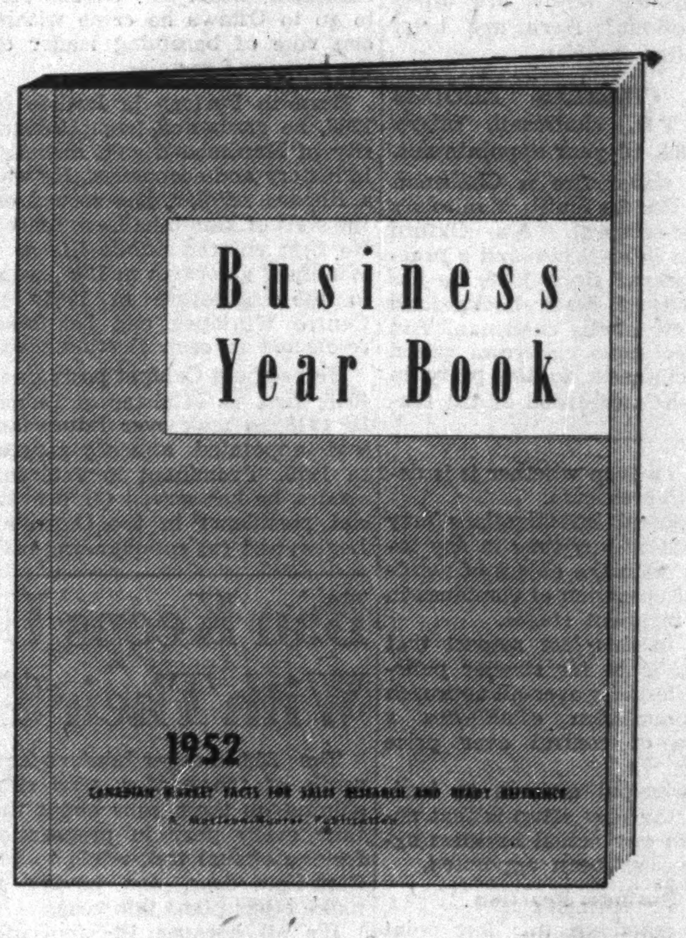

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How Does Business View New Combines Policemen?

Here's Who's Who, What Businessmen Are Saying

Canadian business is in for some closer combines policing when the new Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, appointed last week, moves into action November 1 to replace the present Combines Investigation set-up.

Businessmen interviewed by The Post were in most cases critical of at least some of the appointments.

Typical comments to The Post: "Too loaded with legal talent." "Not one of the three has had any actual business experience."

The new Commission: Chairman Hon. Charles Rhodes Smith, Attorney-General of Manitoba; Commissioners Guy Favreau, Montreal barrister and A. S. Whitely, deputy Combines Commissioner since 1946. To be director of investigation and research: the present Combines Commissioner T. D. Macdonald.

Scope Enlarged

Scope and responsibility of combines investigation have been enlarged under the new Combines Act setting up the new Commission, administration of the Act has been restricted.

Principal differences between old and new:

—The investigating and judicial functions formerly exercised by the Combines Commissioner are separated—the new Commission has no power to decide whether a combine exists or not.

—The new Commission will set out to determine whether prices to the consumer are higher than they should be. Previous powers were confined to determining whether there was a conspiracy to fix prices.

—The new Act moves investigation into the tariff field. If the Commission finds an industry operating as a combine behind the wall of tariff protection, it is required to recommend reduction or elimination of tariff protection. The government can act on this recommendation by order-in-council whether conviction is obtained or not or even whether it is decided to prosecute.

—General investigations may be made at any time in any industry with the object of warding off operation of combines in their incipient stages.

It is in this last respect that business is in for stricter policing, while in its over-all approach the Commission establishes a measure of control over price levels.

Of principal concern to business in the new setup is that no-one with any actual business experience has been appointed.

Business Reaction

Most irked on this last point is the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber made representations June 17, wrote Justice Minister Stuart Garson July 16 offering its services in proposing several individuals "not as representative of any one segment of the Canadian economy but rather those whom it feels are qualified by character and experience to act in this capacity and who are worthy of consideration."

This letter, signed by Herbert H. Lank, chairman of the executive council, is said to have gone unanswered by Mr. Garson, although acknowledged by his secretary.

"We feel," the letter said, "that implementation of Bill 306 is the most important governmental action in the past 64 years, in so far as business practices are concerned. It is our sincere hope that an excellent start, setting the tone for the future, will be made and to that end and in the interests of the Canadian economy as a whole, we offer all the facilities available to us.

Earlier in the letter, it was pointed out that the national board of directors of the Chamber "supports the legislative provision for the establishment of a Restrictive Trade Practices Commission which will result in separating the investigating and judicial functions formerly exercised by the Combines Commissioner." The Board said it felt, however, that the purpose of this change will only be achieved if the chairman and members of the new commission are men of the highest experience, as well as integrity.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association also put forward nominees, is also said to have been ignored.

Probes Under Way Go On

The present Combines Commissioner, T. D. Macdonald, will continue investigations now under way and can initiate any new investigations between now and Nov. 1. These will be completed under the old Act and reports made to the Minister with the usual finding that a combine exists (or does not exist) within the meaning of the Act.

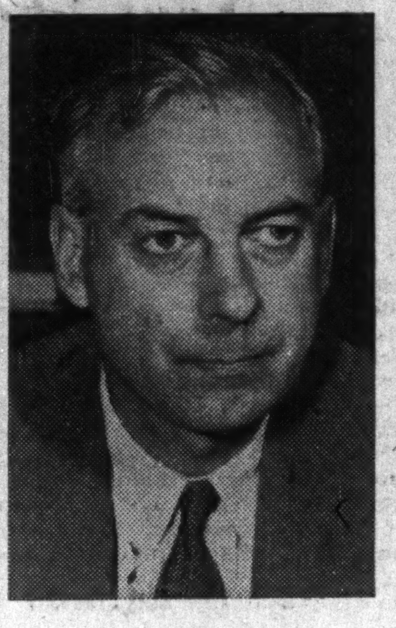
These reports may overlap slightly initiation of the new machinery. In his new post Mr. Macdonald abandons his semi-judicial function, which has necessitated passing judgment on the evidence he had himself collected. Instead, he will become in effect a prosecuting attorney, making his investigations under powers conferred on him by the Commission and presenting the evidence to the Commission. The Commission reports to the Minister after hearing all parties concerned.

Plans are now under way for a reorganization of the Combines staff to fit into this broadened picture. Three senior appointments will be made within the next week or so. The new officials will be assistants to the director and between them will share some of the duties that have been performed by the present Deputy Commissioner. Other new staff appointments are expected later.

Hon. C. Rhodes Smith

Photo by Blank & Stoller

Guy Favreau



A. S. Whitely

Who are these new Combines Commissioners? What are their backgrounds? Where do they come from? What are their qualifications? Here are brief personality sketches.

HON. CHARLES RHODES SMITH, chairman, salary $14,000, 10-year appointment.

Least under fire is Chairman Charles Rhodes Smith, Manitoba's attorney-general. An Oxford graduate in civil law and a practicing lawyer since 1922, he has the kind of legal background looked for in the chairman. But there are some eyebrows raised at his closeness to the party in power—he's regarded as the federal man in Manitoba's Liberal government.

He's held three portfolios in Manitoba; when Mr. Garson left to go to Ottawa he came within one vote of becoming leader of the party and premier.

Born in Portage la Prairie in 1896, he graduated from University of Manitoba a gold medalist in history and economics. He was a Rhodes scholar, has served on the staff of Manitoba Law School. He first entered public life as a Winnipeg alderman in 1935, went to the legislature in 1941 for Centre Winnipeg and has been re-elected in each election since.

He has held Cabinet posts since 1946, first as Minister of Labor. In 1948 he took over Education; was appointed attorney-general in 1950. Prominent in veterans' affairs, he has served (as provincial president) in the Canadian Legion and (as commanding officer, 10th company) in the Veterans Guard of Canada.

* * *

J. A. G. FAVREAU, Commissioner, salary $12,000, 10-year appointment.

Youngest of the triumvirate is 35-year-old Montreal barrister Joseph Albert Guy Favreau (he's called Guy). He's no newcomer to combines work—he has been acting with John G. Ahern for the prosecution in the Government's combine case against five match companies, will appear in the appeal to be heard in October.

He could be said to have some slight business experience since in the practice handled by his firm, Favreau & Choquette, he's the labor relations expert, acts for a number of companies and the cities of Montreal and Outremont in collective bargaining.

For the past 8-10 years he's also been doing work for the RCMP on counterfeit and other cases.

A graduate of the University of Montreal, he's been practicing law since 1940.

Bilingual, friendly, rather heavy-set he has an earnest manner in court.

Married to a Montreal girl, Francoise LaFlamme, they have two children.

* * *

A. S. WHITELY, Commissioner, salary $12,000, 10-year appointment.

A. S. Whitely, the other Commissioner, has been deputy Combines Commissioner since 1946. He has been on the staff of the Commission since 1937, worked before that in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A graduate of the University of British Columbia in economics, he has done postgraduate work in economics at the Geneva School of International Studies, the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Wisconsin.

Ban Keeps US Hunters Out With Their $10 Million Fees

The 25,000 eager hunters from south of the border, who start shining up their guns about this time every year in preparation for the annual trek north to bag Canadian deer, are having to make other plans this year.

It's all because the foot-and-mouth disease bans still hold as far as Washington is concerned and these cover deer as well as cattle.

When you figure these enthusiastic Nimrods happily shell out anywhere from $300 to $1,000 each for all the gear and extras that go with chasing the deer, you realize Canada stands to lose at least $7-$10 million this year in U. S. revenue. It also means that some 15,000 deer — tourist hunter average is a little higher than the 50% shooting average of Canadian hunters — slated to cross the border on the bumpers or fenders of cars this fall will be stepping the forest lanes come winter time.

This is going to be a hard blow to many sections of Canada and particularly the Kenora district of Ontario, an Ontario games and fisheries official told The Post. "We have been inundated with letters and phone calls from U. S. hunters, tourist resort people and guides all enquiring about the effect of the foot and mouth restrictions on deer hunting. All we can say is there is an outside chance that Washington will raise the ban before the hunting season gets into full swing—some people talk about Oct. 1. But we can only wait and hope."

Ontario alone sells some 100,000 deer licenses a year—about 15,000 of them to U. S. hunters. This is about as much as the rest of Canada combined. In Nova Scotia, for instance, where some 40,000 big game licenses are sold a year, about 1,400 of them go to non-resident deer hunters (1949). About three out of four hunters bag a deer in this province.

Game officials claim deer are plentiful this year in most of the popular hunting districts, that the absence of U. S. hunters will not tend to improve hunting in following years.

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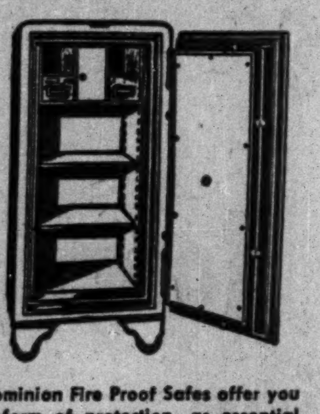

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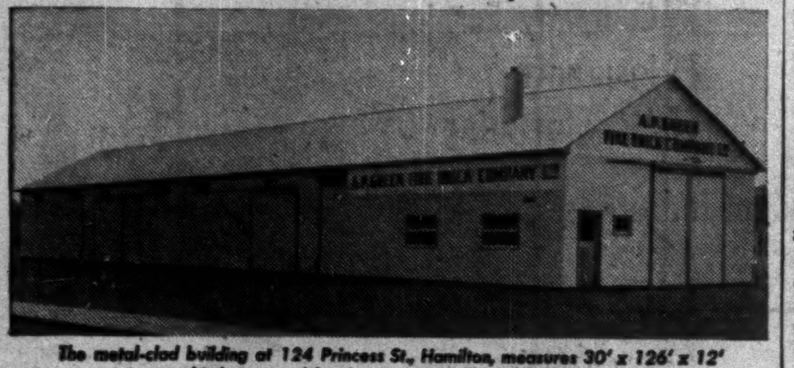

The metal-clad building at 124 Princess St., Hamilton, measures 30' x 126' x 12' and is being used for the storage of fire brick products.

More economical than other types of warehouse construction . . .

Mr. J. J. Offutt, Vice-President and General Manager of A. P. Green Fire Brick Co. Ltd., wrote us about their new warehouse building:

"We chose this type of metal-clad building as it is more economical from a square foot storage area standpoint than any other type of warehouse construction we have experienced in the past.

Your crew erected the building in record time and under adverse weather conditions.

We are pleased with the good appearance of the building...a credit to the community in which it is located."

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Your particular storage problem could be our next project . . . 'phone or write today.

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Ventilators Control temperature, improve appearance. Wide range of types and capacities available.

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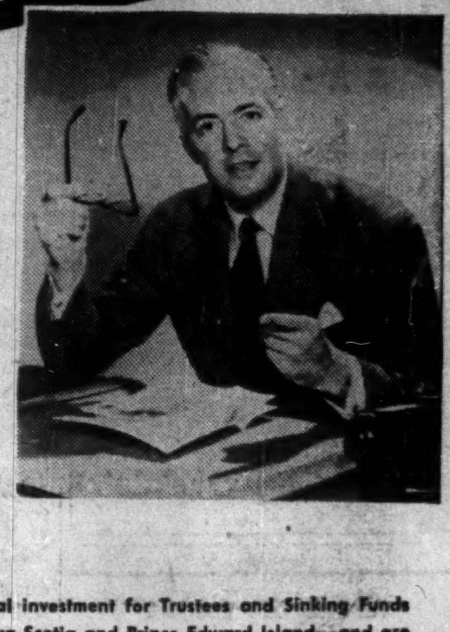
SECURITY *for Investment Funds*



● You are assured of SECURITY for your surplus funds when you invest them in the Debentures of the Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Company — since this company has paid dividends of from 5% to 8% EVERY YEAR for the past 63 years.

HIGH YIELD

10 to 15 years	inclusive	4¾ %
5 " 9 "	"	4½ %
3 " 4 "	"	3¾ %
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● These Debentures are a legal investment for Trustees and Sinking Funds in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—and are accepted by the Government of Canada as part of deposit required from Fire Insurance Companies.

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	Rate	Maturity	Approx. Yield
Government of Canada	3%	1962	3.72%
Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission	4%	1962	4.03%
Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission	4%	1968	4.04%
Province of Ontario	4%	1972	4.05%
Province of New Brunswick	4%	1971	4.63%
Province of Newfoundland	4¾%	1964	4.98%
Kroy Oils Limited Conv. Deb.	5%	1967	4.53%
Ajax Petroleum Limited Conv. Deb.	5%	1962	4.80%
Dominion Stores Limited S.F. Deb.	5%	1972	5.00%
Dryden Paper Co. Limited	5¼%	1966	5.15%
Traders Finance Corp. Limited	5¼%	1968	5.16%
Canadian Chemical Company Limited	5¼%	1971	5.21%
Canadian Power & Paper Securities Ltd., Conv.	$2.50	Preferred	5.00%
British Columbia Electric Co. Ltd.	$4.75	Preferred	5.22%
Power Corporation of Canada Limited	$1.60	Common	4.84%
Bailey-Selburn Oil & Gas Limited		Common	market
Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Co. Ltd.		Common	market

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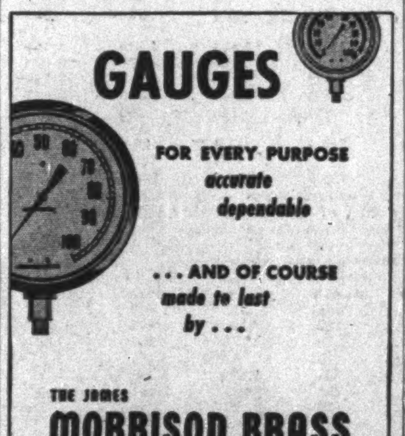

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"Would my wife have some income as long as she lives—or might she run out of money some day?

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What Causes Failures In Business?

Incompetence, Inexperience Lead in Total

Incompetence or lack of experence in one way or another were the main causes of 90% of the 797 business failures in Canada in 1951 according to a study made by Dun & Bradstreet of Canada, Ltd. This study bases the causes of business failures on the opinions of informed creditors and information in its own credit reports.

Dun & Bradstreet's detailed breakdown on the causes of 797 failures in 1951 shows:

(1) 359 failures or 45.1% were due to lack of managerial experience.

(2) 156 failures or 19.6% were due to lack of experience in the line.

(3) 149 failures or 18.7% were due to incompetence.

(4) 53 failures or 6.6% were due to unbalanced experience — experience not well rounded in sales, finance, purchasing and production on the part of an individual in the case of a proprietorship, or of two or more partners or officers constituting a management unit.

(5) Failures of the 717 firms in the above four groups was evidenced by inability to avoid conditions which resulted in:

Apparent Causes	Number	%
Inadequate Sales	304	38.1
Heavy Operating Expenses	87	10.9
Receivables Difficulties	120	15.1
Inventory Difficulties	68	8.5
Excessive Fixed Assets	73	9.2
Poor Location	27	3.4
Competitive Weakness	102	12.8
Other	79	9.9

Because some failures are attributed to a combination of apparent causes, the totals of these columns exceed the total.

(6) 39 failures or 4.9% were due to neglect. Apparent cause was poor health for 18 failures or 2.3%, bad habits for 5 failures or 0.6%, marital difficulties for one failure and other causes for 15.

(7) 21 failures or 2.6% were due to fraud. These were reflected, on the part of the principals, by irregular disposal of assets in 10 cases, premeditated overbuying in 6 cases, a false financial statement in 4 cases and other reasons in one case.

(8) 13 failures or 1.6% were caused by disaster. Of these 6 were due to fire, 2 to burglary, one to employees' fraud, one to strike and 3 to other causes. Some of these occurrences could have been provided against through insurance.

(9) War mobilization was the reason for two failures, by bringing a shortage of manpower.

(10) The reason is unknown for five failures or 0.6%.

Although the failure rate has been on a gradual upswing since 1946, it is still substantially below the prewar rate. In 1940, there were 64 failures for every 10,000 concerns and businesses compared with 36 in 1951.

One of the real indicators of the business vitality of the nation has been the relatively small number of failures that have occurred throughout the country. The fact that since 1900 an average of only 97 out of every 10,000 concerns in business failed to make a go of it each year may seem surprising to some, especially since many men enter business each year with little or no previous business experience, says Dun & Bradstreet.

The failure per 10,000 concerns for each year since 1900 shows as follows:

Year	Failure Rate Per 10,000	Year	Failure Rate Per 10,000
1900	140	1926	128
1901	145	1927	125
1902	116	1928	120
1904	125	1929	128
1903	101	1930	152
1905	132	1931	143
1906	113	1932	161
1907	116	1933	138
1908	145	1934	90
1909	123	1935	78
1910	104	1936	71
1911	104	1937	55
1912	99	1938	58
1913	119	1939	72
1914	194	1940	64
1915	110	1941	49
1916	114	1942	36
1917	77	1943	11
1918	62	1944	6
1919	54	1945	6
1920	73	1946	7
1921	159	1947	15
1922	228	1948	23
1923	195	1949	27
1924	148	1950	32
1925	141	1951	36

Another table shows that of the 1951 failures 60% had been in business for five years or less.

The year in which the concerns that failed during 1951 started in business is as follows:

Starting Year	Per Cent
1951	3.8
1950	15.7
1949	17.5
1948	12.9
1947	10.1
1946	9.7
1945	7.3
1944	3.5
1943	1.5
1942	1.8
1941	3.3
1940	2.0
1935-1939	5.5
1930-1934	2.4
1925-1929	1.0
1920-1924	0.7
1900-1919	0.8
Before 1900	0.5
Total	100.0

Your Check-List of Failure Causes

No. (All Lines of Business)	Per Cent	Underlying Causes		Apparent Causes (All Methods of Operation)	Number	Per Cent
39	4.9	NEGLECT	Due to:	Bad Habits	5	0.6
				Poor Health	18	2.3
				Marital Difficulties	1	0.1
				Other	15	1.9
21	2.6	FRAUD	On the part of the principals, reflected by:	Misleading Name	..	..
				False Financial Statement	4	0.5
				Premeditated Overbuy	6	0.7
				Irregular Disposal of Assets	10	1.3
				Other	1	0.1
156	19.6	LACK OF EXPERIENCE IN THE LINE	Evidence by inability to avoid conditions which resulted in:	Inadequate Sales	304	38.1
359	45.1	LACK OF MANAGERIAL EXPERIENCE		Heavy Operating Expenses	87	10.9
53	6.6	UNBALANCED EXPERIENCE*		Receivable Difficulties	120	15.1
149	18.7	INCOMPETENCE		Inventory Difficulties	68	8.5
				Excessive Fixed Assets	73	9.2
				Poor Location	27	3.4
				Competitive Weakness	102	12.8
				Other	79	9.9
13	1.6	DISASTER	Some of these occurrences could have been provided against through insurance:	Fire	6	0.7
				Flood	..	..
				Burglary	2	0.3
				Employees' Fraud	1	0.1
				Strike	1	0.1
				Other	3	0.4
2	0.3	WAR MOBILIZATION		Shortage of Manpower	2	0.3
				Shortage of Material	..	..
5	0.6	REASON UNKNOWN				
797	100.0	TOTAL				

Because some failures are attributed to a combination of apparent causes, the totals of these columns exceed the totals of the corresponding columns on the left.

*Experience not well rounded in sales, finance, purchasing and production on the part of an individual in case of proprietorship, or of two or more partners or officers constituting a management unit.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet of Canada.

UK Cuts Coming In Pulp, Paper Purchases Here

(Special Correspondence)

LONDON — Reflecting the world decline in pulp and paper demand, little encouragement is seen here for increasing Canada's pulp and paper sales to the United Kingdom in the coming months. Just the reverse is likely to happen.

Now the UK dollar shortage and current policy to restrict dollar spending is not the only large factor.

Stocks built up in the preceding months of pulp and paper products have not made it hard for the government here to make these import cuts — the demand has fallen heavily.

For example, on imports of paper and paperboard from Canada, London has announced a cutback of about 50% in the amount of dollars allocated for these dollar purchases.

This cut didn't meet with any hue and cry from manufacturers because: (1) Even with the 50% dollar cutback, Canadian and world prices of paper and paper products have fallen, making dollars now allocated go further in dollars per ton purchasing power than was the case six months ago; (2) There's little shortage now, in fact stocks on hand have forced cutting back of production by some processors.

In the case of dissolving woodpulp, import controls on dollar imports have been lifted completely because domestic requirements have in the past fallen well below the dollars allocated.

Newsprint Situation

The UK newsprint situation is again a case of fairly substantial supplies and falling prices.

Imports of Canadian newsprint here will remain substantially at the same rate for the rest of the current year in spite of import cuts announced at the beginning of August by the UK Government. As far as Canada is concerned these cuts will only bring into line the dollars allocated with the amount actually being spent on purchases of Canadian newsprint.

Main import cuts, which will probably be delayed until next year, were directed at nations "other than Canada." These may be presumed to be the Scandinavian countries who are members of the European Payments Union in which the UK holds an adverse position.

The fact that these cuts raised no furore is all part of the improved UK newsprint situation which has caused the government to announce that:

—The price of newsprint would be reduced from $176.88 a ton to $150.08 a ton for the last half of the year. (£66 to £56; £1 = $2.68).

—Current stocks on hand would permit small increases in consumption.

—Price control on domestic-produced newsprint would be lifted. The new $150.08 per ton price being a negotiated price between newspapers and manufacturers — which is the same for imported or domestic produced newsprint.

Saturation of Demand

To get an indication of how present saturation of demand for Canadian pulp and paper products has been brought about here are some UK import comparisons:

In the first six months of this year the UK imported 1,003,407 cwt. (112 lb.) of newsprint from Canada, (615,947 cwt., same period 1951), or some 387,460 cwt. more than during the same period last year.

Total UK pulp imports from Canada including dry bleached, dry unbleached and wet, for the first six months of this year were 122,332 long tons (79,818 tons same period 1951), or an increase of 42,514 tons.

The result is that renewed demand for Canadian pulp and paper products can not be expected until early next year when contracts will be reviewed and present stocks taken up.

Saguenay Term. Doubles Service To Trinidad

MONTREAL (Staff)—Shipping service of Saguenay Terminals Ltd. between Canada and Trinidad and British Guiana has been doubled. From now on there will be one ship a week on this run, compared with one every two weeks as previously.

Increased shipments of both bauxite and general cargo prompted the decision to increase the service, the company reports. Saguenay Terminals is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd. and carries bauxite from the company's mines in British Guiana to its Quebec smelters.

The other principal shipping line plying between Canada and the West Indies-Caribbean area is Canadian National Steamships. Earlier this year, CNS announced that its two passenger vessels on this run, the Lady Rodney and the Lady Nelson, would be removed from service after the summer season. A combination of falling passenger revenues, caused by competition from airlines and other carriers, and higher costs, was the reason for the decision. These two ships are now up for sale.

CNS has three passenger-cargo ships on this route, each carrying 12 passengers, and five freighters. Its service consists of three or four ships a month. About 30% of the Saguenay Terminals Ships carry nine passengers each.

U. S. $ Value in Canada

Daily as Reported at Noon By The Bank of Canada

Aug. 29, 1952

Mon.	96 4/32	Thurs.	96 5/32
Tues.	96 4/32	Fri.	96 4/32
Wed.	96 5/32	Ave.	96 11/80

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Miss S. N., home from Europe, writes to thank her bank for the way the accountant helped her with money arrangements:

"Mr. W. expended considerable effort to arm me with details of various European currencies and methods of procedure, enabling me, though travelling alone, to avoid much of the delay and embarrassment encountered by many experienced travellers whom I met along the way. All of which contributed in no small degree to my comfort and enjoyment."

The bank can smooth the way for people travelling on business or pleasure at home or abroad. Providing Letters of Credit, Travellers Cheques and other assistance is just one small part of the day-by-day service rendered by any branch of any chartered bank.

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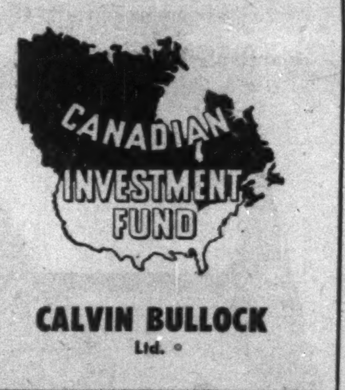

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For if there's one sure thing about the stock market, it's this: Nobody can make money in the long run, unless he knows exactly what he's doing and why.

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What's New

New Products, Applications and Ideas Gathered from World-wide Sources or Made in Canada for the First Time

Manufacturers of products which are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respect it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Safety With Radium

Newest use of Geiger counter is on safety device to keep workers from getting hands caught in such machines as punch press, power shears. Operator wears radium-bearing wristband; if his hands get into danger zone, Geiger counter picks up radiation from wristband and operates device so that machine won't close down. Movements of materials going in and out of machine won't affect its operations, as in some devices operated by light beams. The cost: about $160.

* * *

Dusting Paper

Absorbent dusting paper now made in Canada by Appleford Paper Products comes in rolls; is specially treated to pick up and hold dust and to polish without leaving streaks or marks. Cheap enough to tear off what you need, throw it away after dusting, makers claim.

* * *

Motor for Models

Miniature motor kit supplies power for toys, models of all kinds. Set includes 1¼-inch motor in plastic housing; gear box, gears, shafts and connector sleeves. Two flashlight batteries supply power for motor speed of 3,200 rpm; four batteries can be used if more power required. Can be connected directly to propeller shaft of model plane or boat, or geared down as much as 27-to-1 for toy cranes or derricks.

* * *

Colored Key Tags

Red key tag for garage key, blue for back door, etc., now possible with offering of plastic tags in eight colors; inch-patch takes identification; water, oil, salt or dirt won't affect tags, which come in two sizes, 1¾ x 4½ in., and ⅝ x 2½ in.

* * *

Sharpens Files

Mechanical file-sharpening service claims to resharpen old files as good as new; saves one half to two thirds on file costs; is not limited to one sharpening, but can renew same file frequently.

* * *

TV Seat for Kids

Special television seat for children is shaped like a saddle, covered with quilted plastic, and can be used as a foot rest after youngsters go to bed.

* * *

Heating by Gas

Specially designed front on liquid propane or gas heater allows air to be directed to various parts of a room. Aimed at recreation rooms, home workshops, holiday cottages. Summer switch allows use of fan to keep room cool.

* * *

New Nails

Steel Co. of Canada now producing two new types of flooring nails: spiral thread nail, slim, sharp-pointed for hardwood flooring, in which wood fibres grip ratchet-like rings as soon as nail is driven, and they won't work up or become loose as drying occurs.

* * *

Repels Water

Canadian General Electric is making available to laboratories for experimental purposes a new water repellent chemical—sodium methyl siliconate. Unique in that it is water soluble, it can be applied directly to surfaces (walls of a basement) or can be used as an integral mix to impart water repellency to a variety of materials. SC-50 is noninflammable, noncorrosive and odorless, can be incorporated with concrete during the mixing process.

* * *

Ratchet Wrench

Ratcheting bolt and pipe wrench has spring-loaded upper jaw and swiveling lower jaw; adjusts itself automatically to bolt or pipe within its range.

* * *

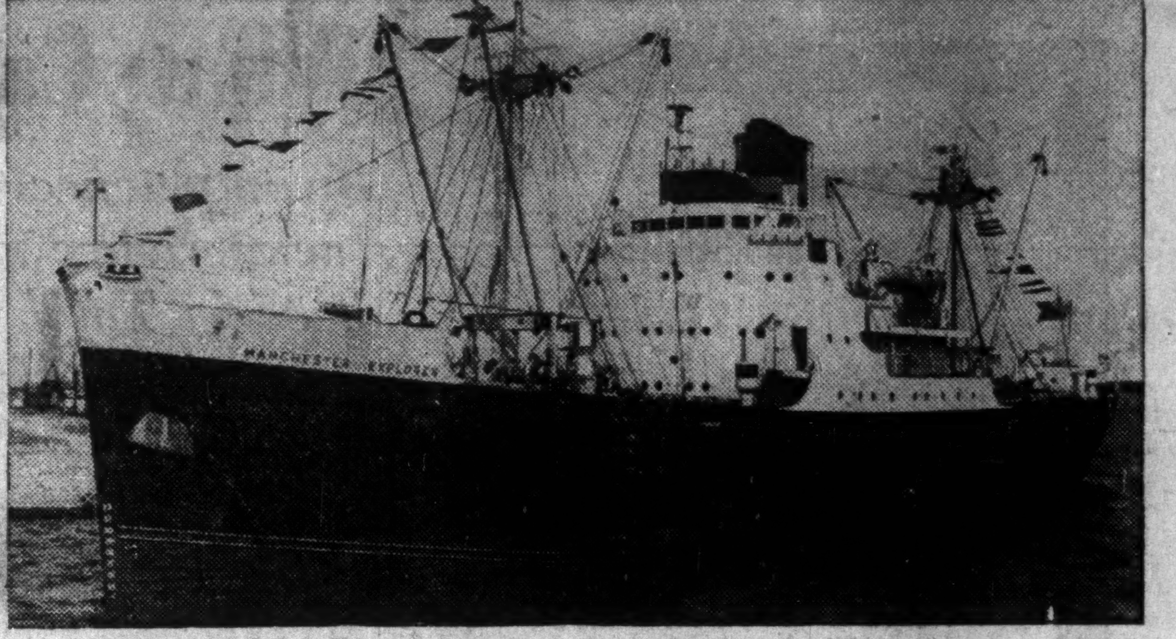
New Catalogues

Curtis Lighting of Canada Ltd., 195 Wicksteed Ave., Toronto 17: folder on new industrial lighting unit, with easily removable side panels, ice-tong type hangers.

Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.: special folder on nonhardening metal sash glazing compound.

J. G. CAMPBELL

has been appointed president, Victory Mills Ltd., Toronto.



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From Our Own Correspondent

SAINT JOHN—Officials of the National Defense Department in Ottawa addressed four public meetings in Petersville, Gagetown, New Jerusalem and Geary recently to explain details of the federal government's plan to take over property in the area for the new $30-million army centre in Southern New Brunswick. Some 5,000 persons are now living in the area to be purchased or expropriated. The exodus of these people will be gradual over the next three years.

Before the New Brunswick site was selected, six other sites were considered in Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Gaspé Peninsula and at Utopia, N.B.

The camp will be located in an area of Sunbury, Queens and Kings Counties extending from Westfield to near Oromocto and will follow closely near the St. John River on the east and the Broad Road on the west. A large area just west of the Broad Road is available for possible expansion. This whole area is about 1,000 square miles.

Some $5 millions will be required to purchase 600 square miles of land. The remainder will go toward clearing the land, erecting buildings, offices, workshops and numerous other facilities required in any army training centre of this size. Work is expected to start immediately so that the defense department may be able to begin using the new camp in September, 1953. Communities along the river such as Gagetown, Hampstead, Oromocto and numerous smaller places will not be disturbed.

The area chosen is one of the most picturesque in the province. The climate is good all year round and the area chosen offers a wide variety of conditions for modern army training. The northern tip of the camp will be about 35 miles from Fredericton by the River Road. The southern end will be some 20 miles from Saint John City with its great ocean facilities, airport and transcontinental rail connections. When the camp is in full operation it is estimated that nearby communities will do $1 million a month business in providing supplies and services.

COMPANY REPORTS

OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. net profit of $379,624 in year ended May 31, 1952, was 41% higher than previous year's net of $269,253.

The year's increase of over $800,000 in sales is attributed by President James Y. Murdoch to higher selling prices which resulted from increased costs, to greater production volume and to improved sales activity.

A new branch is under construction in Vancouver. Referring to company's Holland Landing, Ont., plant, the president states, "It is quite evident that this plant must shortly be enlarged."

"Prospects for continued full capacity business appear good," Mr. Murdoch states. Directors have adopted a conservative dividend policy, he reports, to build up working capital and inventories commensurate with expanding sales volume.

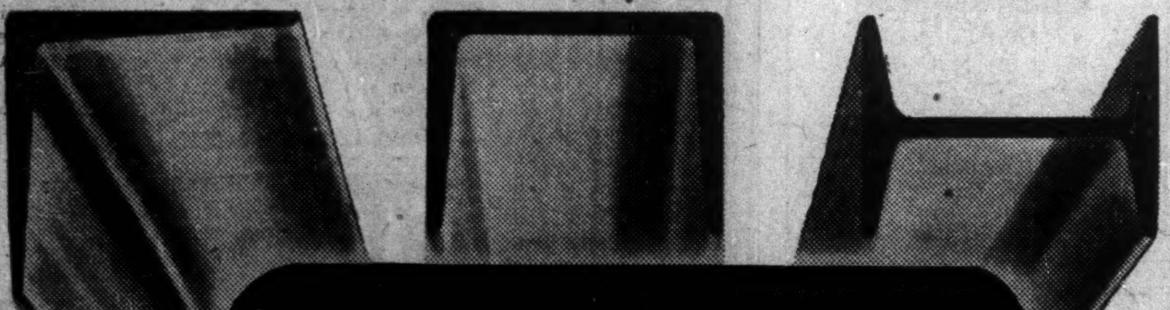
INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended May 31:	1952	1951
Oper. profit	$925,408	$669,942
Add: Inc. from invest.	9,115	9,184
Less: Deprec.	104,899	153,873
Taxes	450,000	256,000
Net profit[a]	379,624	269,253
Less: Divds.	86,640	46,208
Surplus for year	292,984	223,045
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	[b]$2.19	[b]$1.55
Paid	[c]0.50	0.26

[a]Co's report includes profit of $3,368 ($0.019 per sh.) in 1952 and $3,653 ($0.632 per sh.) in 1951 on sale of fixed assets.
[b]After 30 for 1 stock split.
[c]Including 20 cents payable following June.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at May 31:	1952	1951
Cash	$8,332	$5,078
Dom. govt. bonds†	301,750	301,750
Accts. rec.	549,546	551,998
Inventories	1,400,958	1,157,050
Life ins., c.s.v.	11,014	10,268
Total curr. assets	2,271,600	2,026,144
Prepd. exp.	38,306	39,425
Misc. assets	36,169	32,680
Fixed assets*	1,103,447	1,050,841
Total assets	3,449,522	3,149,090
Bk. overdraft	45,974	226,282
Accts., etc., pay.	505,336	344,052
Divd. pay.	34,656	11,552
Total curr. liab.	585,966	581,886
Capital stock	577,600	577,600
Surplus	2,285,956	1,989,604
†Market value	290,875	296,625
*After deprec. of	1,478,062	1,384,758
Working capital	1,685,634	1,444,258



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Eastern Canada Steel & Iron Works Ltd., Quebec.
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Lord & Cie Limitée, Montreal.
MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke.
Maritime Steel & Foundries Ltd., New Glasgow.
Robb Engineering Works Ltd., Amherst.
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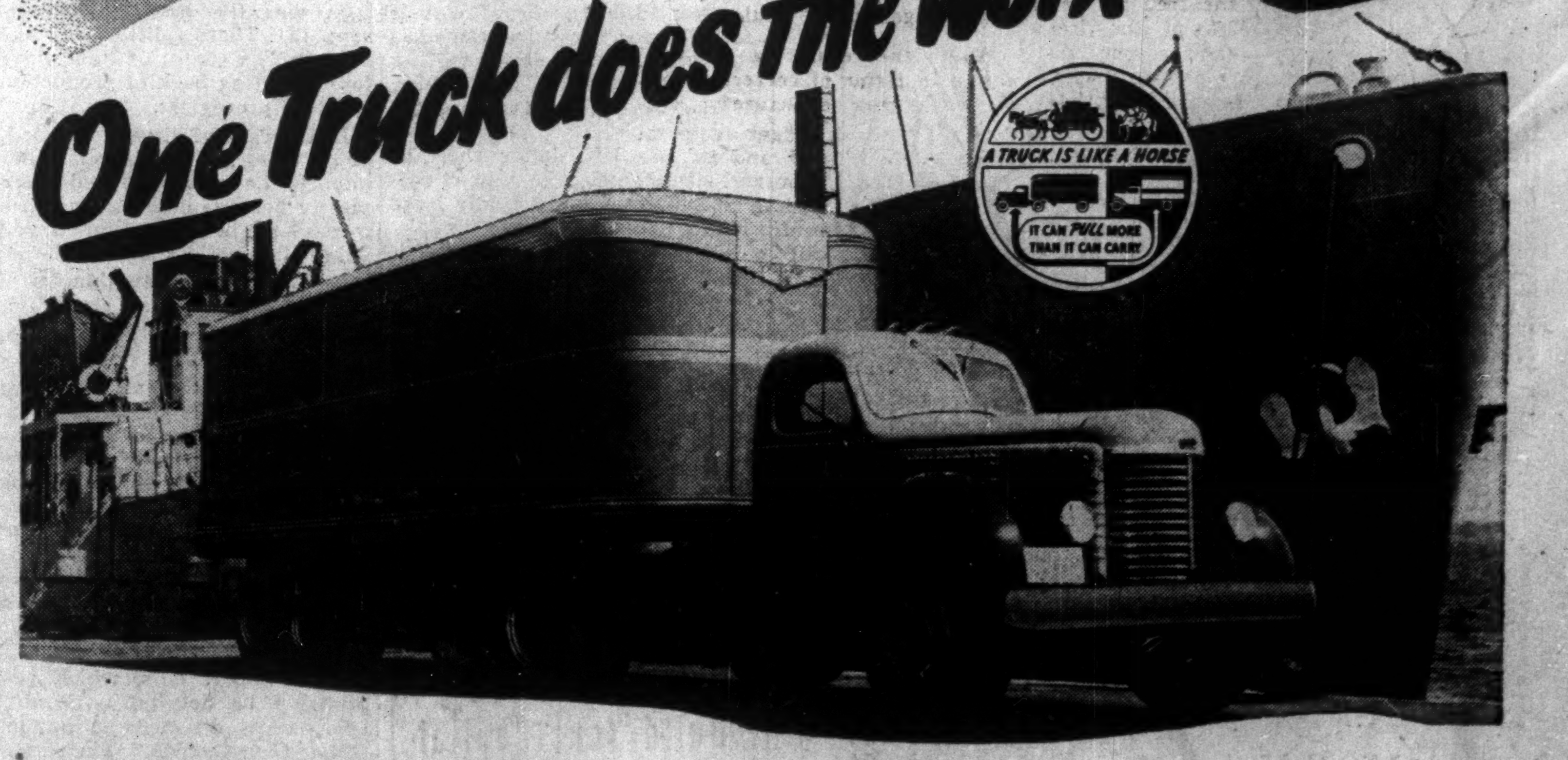

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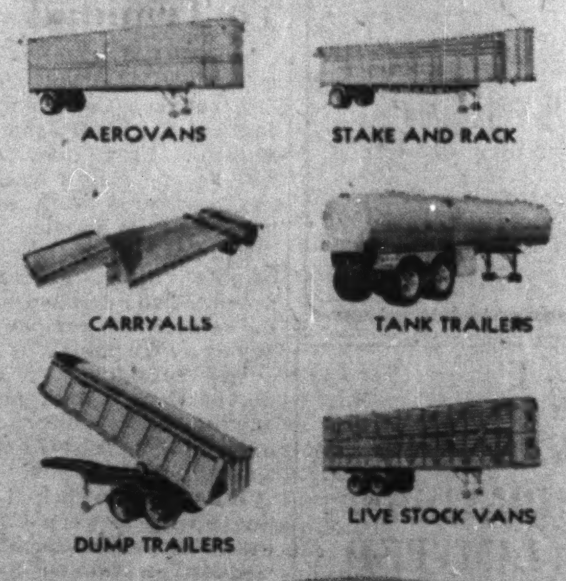

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The Financial Post

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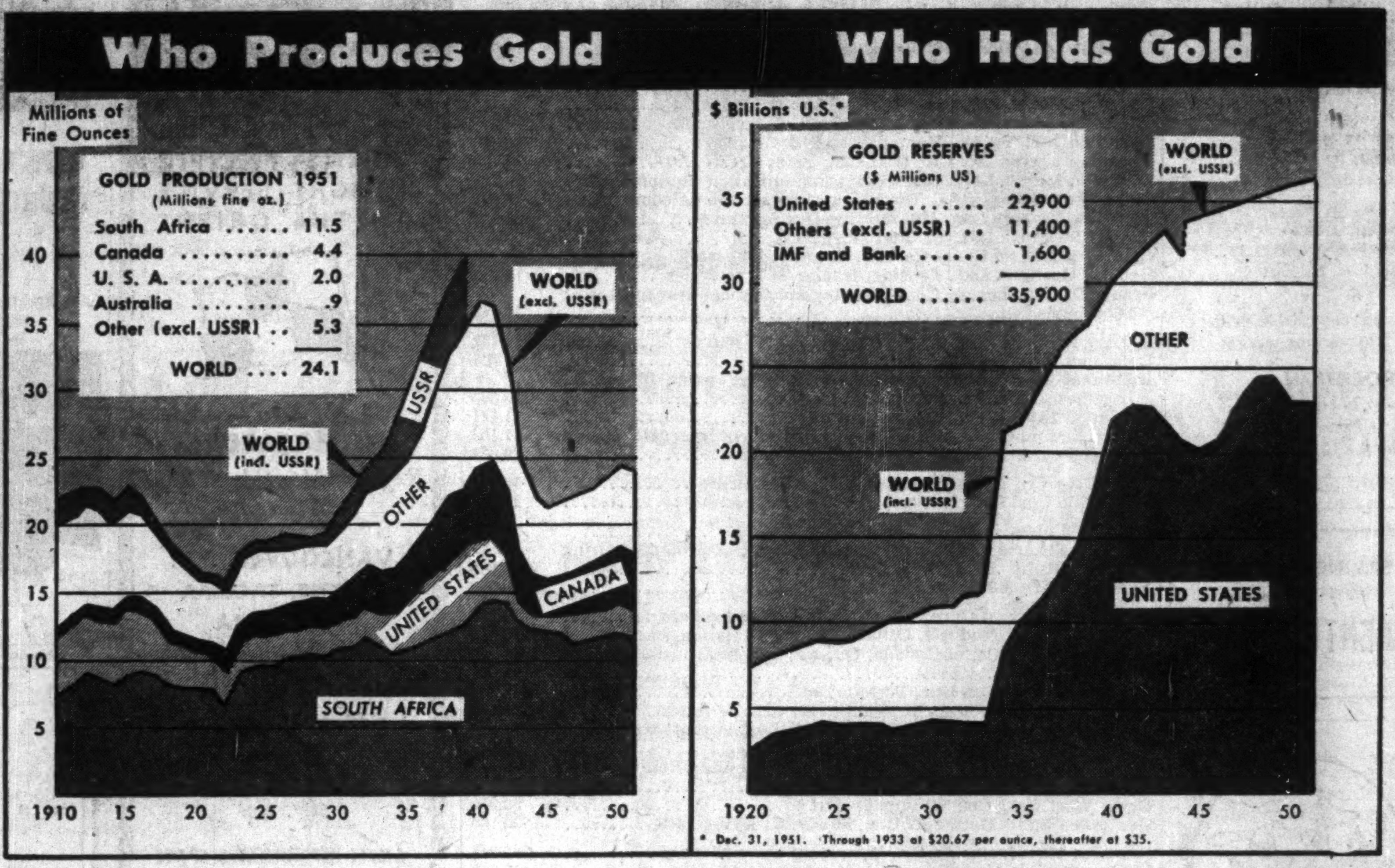
More For Gold Is Hot Topic Once Again

The Angles They'll Argue At Mexico City Meeting



By JAMES W. JOHNSTON

Gold . . . and Mexico City. Just as the two went together for the Spaniard Cortes 400 years ago when he sought the golden hoards of the Aztec chief, Montezuma, so this month they'll go together again. But this time as a hot topic for the delegates of 53 nations to kick around.

It's the price of gold—an increase or not—that's due to get a considerable airing. The occasion: the annual meetings of the governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

It's obviously a topic of prime importance to Canada as the free world's second largest producer; what the IMF, arbiter of international exchange does in the matter, and what effect the arguments have on future policies, will have profound effects here.

Though not officially on the agenda of the IMF meeting, the demand for a higher price for gold almost certainly will leap into the centre of discussions just as soon as South Africa's delegate and finance minister, N. C. Havenga takes the floor. He talks a higher price for gold at the drop of a hat.

He may possibly get support from Britain's Sir Arthur Salter (who replaces Chancellor R. A. Butler, preparing for the London Commonwealth Conference). He will run into a flat wall of opposition from the U. S. chief delegate, Treasury Secretary John Snyder himself who said flatly: "The U. S. is not going to raise or lower the price of gold."

While that may close the door to any action this year, it does not detract from the importance of the discussion and the issues to be raised: there is the chance of influencing U. S. opinion for some future action, especially in light of some unpleasant facts to be faced in discussion on some other and related topics.

To bring the whole subject into focus, The Post presents here in question and answer form the range of arguments likely to be presented, the considerations involved.

How is the price of gold set, what are the mechanics of the world gold market?

The official world gold price is determined by the price at which the U. S. is willing to buy or sell. Since 1934, that price has been $35 an ounce. Previously, it had been $20.67 an ounce.

Free markets in gold take large quantities of the metal at prices which have touched $62 in Paris and $92 in Bombay. Today's free market price is lower. At present, in Europe, it hardly pays to sell on the free market. Nevertheless, last year 82% of the free world's newly mined gold was absorbed into non-monetary uses—industry, private hoards, etc. Particularly in Asia, there is widespread private holding of gold.

Since September 1951, the IMF has permitted member nations to decide their own operational policy as to selling gold on the premium market—for industrial and "the arts"—while at the same time advising that as much gold as possible should find its way into monetary reserves to help balance of payments problems.

Even before that, South Africa had been selling up to 40% of her output in the premium market. Canada's gold industry can choose between selling on the free market or accepting the Government's cost-aid subsidy.

How could the price of gold be raised?

Things have changed since 1934 when President Roosevelt by executive order raised the price in the hope that it would help prices to rise. Today, Congress must pass legislation making the proposal to IMF. The Fund Agreement permits a change in the gold price if a majority of the total voting power supports it and if every member who has 10% or more of the total quota approves the change. The U. S. by herself has almost 30% of the total votes, and 34% of the total quota.

Any move to raise the price of gold within the Fund is blocked without the concurrence of the U. S. And no country would risk withdrawing from the Fund, in order to set its own price for gold.

How much of an increase is sought?

Any raise at all would be a help to the producers. There has been a lot of talk of $50 an ounce, but many would like a lot more, since costs are double those of the thirties; $70 is frequently maintained as a hope, but not a possibility.

What's Been Happening to Gold?

Here are some of the recent important events:

—The free market price has been falling as people's faith in their own money has risen, and as the supply entering the free market has increased. The free markets are really independent markets, each one with its own degree of political sensitivity. Recently, in European markets particularly, the price of gold has dropped back toward $35. The Paris price for gold is now around $38 an ounce.

—The Canadian gold producers, pressed between higher costs and a price set in 1934, have been severely hit as the Canadian dollar has risen above par with the U. S. When Canada's money was discounted up to 10% by the U. S., our gold producers received $38.50 an ounce. Today, it may be as low as $33.60, although if they don't sell on the free market, they can receive cost-aid.

—The French Government in May offered a loan to its people with redemption value tied to the free market price of gold, because as the National City Bank of New York noted: "the average Frenchman trusts gold and distrusts obligations payable in paper money which too often he has seen go down the drain of currency depreciation."

—A group of United Nations experts last year reported that the monetary reserves of most countries were far too low compared to the level of world trade. One method to raise the reserves they suggested, "would be to raise the price of gold uniformly in terms of all currencies . . ." Any inflationary forces which this might set off, they felt could be controlled by domestic banking policy.

This UN suggestion heartened the proponents of higher-priced gold. When the Canadian Metal Mining Association met Finance Minister Abbott two weeks ago it urged that the most effective solution to the gold mining industry's problem would be an increase in the price of gold, that this was suggested by the UN group, and that "there is a growing belief among many countries that an increase in the price of gold, with a better distribution of gold reserves, is a necessary step toward permanent improvement in the conditions of world trade."

It is worth noting that one of the reasons prompting the UN experts' suggestion was their belief that there is a "need to make finance available as quickly, as cheaply and as freely as possible at the onset of a recession to prevent an unnecessary contraction of trade."

What would be the effects of a higher price for gold?

It would have its most important effects in international trade. But it could have violent repercussions in domestic economies as well. Countries in the international community would reset their economic watches by the ringing in of a new price of gold.

In a sort of "wheel-within-wheel" action, the higher gold price, if uncontrolled, could set off a domestic inflation which would worsen some countries' balance of payments in relation to others. However, if higher-priced gold did not lead to inflation, it could improve a dollar-short country's balance of payments picture.

What would be the effects of the increase in value of world gold reserves which would follow a higher price?

Suppose the price of gold were raised to $50 an ounce. Immediately, the monetary gold reserves of the world would jump in value by 43%.

While the United States holds two-thirds of the free world's monetary gold, there is still $11,400 millions held by other countries (excluding USSR). These reserves would then be worth $16,200 millions—overnight.

The UN study said there was a need to increase the monetary reserves in keeping with the higher level of international trade. A higher gold price would do it.

Would the results be really what is required in terms of correcting imbalances in the world reserve picture?

This manna of larger reserves would be unevenly distributed, and not necessarily to those who need it most.

The countries holding reserves or producing gold would benefit, while non-producing countries with small gold reserves would be the poor cousins.

Unless the existing balance of payments pattern changes, the U. S. will remain a gold-importing country, selling more goods and services than she receives from other countries, the balance being made up by gold imports or by U. S. investment or aid abroad. So far as the U. S. is concerned, she needs no increase in the value of her reserves.

It happens that the sterling area produces, and holds, large amounts of gold. An increase in their value would help sterling—not only in enlarging balances, but also in encouraging expansion of gold production within South Africa (now the world's largest gold producer), Southern Rhodesia, Australia and Gold Coast, and thereby bring a larger flow of gold to U. K.

Canada, the second largest gold producer in the free world, would have a larger monetary reserve. The blessings of such could be mixed, as we will discuss later.

Would Russia get a helping hand in a higher price for gold?

That's the big fear—that raising the price of gold will help the Big Bear. No one knows how much gold USSR produces. But she probably ranks after South Africa and ahead of Canada. She may also hold the second largest pile of monetary gold reserves. With her economy touching the rest of the world's only where she wants it to, this would let her buy far more additional goods from the rest of the world with no additional effort.

Say the opponents of higher priced gold, "let's not give the Bear that pail of honey."

Will it help international trade?

The importance of gold in world trade has been traditional.

Even after disappearance of the gold standard proper, when a citizen could transfer his paper money into gold, the yellow metal stayed on as a monetary base. It is fully recognized as such by the International Monetary Fund, which has tried to weld the world's different exchange standards together. In the IMF there is recognition of gold, paper standards, and managed exchange rates. The system which has evolved has been dubbed a "dog of mixed origin" but sturdy and serviceable.

As for a higher gold price improving trade mechanisms, the opponents of a higher price say to reserves-short countries, "Clean up your houses, live within your means, increase your productivity, export more goods. An increase in gold would merely be a temporary bailing out which would be, in effect, additional aid from the U. S. distributed not according to need. Unless the basic problems of containing inflation at home and exporting more are faced, any increase in gold reserves would be used up faster than a bigamist's pay cheque."

"Fine words," says the other side, "but how can these countries export more to a U. S. which quarantines herself behind tariff walls? The increase in reserves would not be used for any buying binge. But it might help a lot of countries to regain their people's confidence, contain inflation, and get on their feet."

There is still enough faith in gold that it might be the snake-bite remedy to ward off the cold.

The opponents can reply that as an increase in the gold price really means a universal devaluation of world currencies, and no one area is left any better off than any other — everyone just sets his clock ahead by the same amount. There is no gain. And there can be losses, if inflation sets in.

What of the inflationary possibilities?

Gold has the dual purpose of serving as an international currency as well as a monetary base for domestic credit expansion. Under the old gold standard system, rates of exchange were kept within a narrow range of fluctuation bounded by the gold points—the upper and lower limits set by the costs of shipping gold from one country to another.

In theory, at least, the system was automatic, although modern views suggest that it worked effectively because of the worldwide faith in the pound sterling before 1914, and the smooth functioning of London as a trading centre and money market.

International trade was kept in line between countries by fluctuations in the relative price levels, e.g., if one country bought more than she sold, a shipment of gold took place to make up the difference. But as gold was also the basis of domestic credit expansion, credit was then curtailed domestically, prices fell, and the goods of the country which exported the gold, fell relative to world prices. Or so the theory goes.

It is argued that to increase the price of gold today would lead to inflation. But potential inflation could be offset by appropriate monetary policy curtailing credit within each country.

There is a second inflationary effect which would not be so conveniently offset. If non-dollar countries find they have more reserves, tendency might be to buy more. If demand goes up, supply the same, prices may rise in the dollar areas. The U. S. might find that to offset these rises would take much broader anti-inflationary measures.

What would be the effects in Canada?

We would get more for our gold. We could more easily pay for our merchandise imports. In fact, so long as the flow of investment funds continued into the country, we would probably be net importers of gold. This could lead to inflation here, if the Bank of Canada, through the chartered banks, did not "sterilize" the gold, or otherwise offset its inflationary potential.

In other countries, an increase in monetary gold reserves could bring an increased confidence in domestic currency, an end to private hoarding of funds, less inflation. But critics say that increased monetary reserves would make credit expansion inevitable.

What about a return to the gold standard?

Some look to the increase in the price of gold as an intermediate return to a type of gold standard. But such a gold standard would not be the automatic kind of the pre-1914 days. Usually those who advocate a return to the gold standard, would want a system of fiscal policy controls to go along with it.

It is now agreed that the effectiveness of the gold standard operations as they were known—for their automatic adjustments of international imbalance—rested upon the fact that the pound sterling—which was based on gold—was also an international money. It was the effectiveness of the London trading transactions, plus world confidence in the pound, which made the gold standard seem to operate so effectively.

Similarly today, the real reason people want the Canadian dollar (and after that the American) is because of the stability of the two countries. The world has faith in both of them—and in the past few months, relatively more faith in Canada. The Canadian and the U. S. dollars are valued highly because they represent high productivity, efficient government, just as the pound sterling was valued highly in years gone by.

Yet it is true, that gold, with all its faults, is still more generally acceptable all over the world than any other means of exchange. And if it is to remain that way, something will have to be done to bolster it.

How could gold production be encouraged?

Higher gold prices would increase the value of current reserves of gold. At the same time, it would encourage a larger output.

South Africa and other parts of the Commonwealth, would increase production. It is estimated that Canada could step up her output about 50% in two years.

In 1951, the existing situation was described at the annual meeting of the Tanganyika Mining Association as one where the decrease in the number of individuals producing gold, the almost complete cessation of prospecting and the corruption due to a flourishing black market, were steadily stifling the industry, whose output of gold was then less than half of what it was before the war.

All these facts led to the conclusion that an increase of price was essential if the gold mining industry was to survive.

To Canada gold is particularly important, because much of our northern frontier depends upon it. There are secondary industries, but gold is the core of many towns.

Gold producers argue that they are in the same price position as in 1934, while their costs of production have soared. In Canada, while our dollar was below par with the U. S., they received slightly more. Now that the Canadian dollar is above par, they receive as low as $33.60 plus the few dollars of Federal Government cost-aid to mines not selling in the free market.

Monetary theorists argue that gold is not just a commodity, but has value as a means of exchange, or as a store of value. Therefore, it is unnecessary to change its price. In fact, it would be a very disrupting influence to vary it.

The fact remains, however, that unless the price is increased, more and more marginal mines will become sub-marginal and go out of production. The supply of gold will not be increased.

What of gold's position as a basis of international exchange?

The case seems to boil down to this. Gold has served as an excellent basis of international exchange in the past. However, it has been unable to stand the disrupting influences of world wars, hence either controls or paper standards have been used.

The IMF recognizes the position of gold. And the people of the world still place a lot of reliance in it. While it might be just as good to use fossils or hummingbirds' wings—the facts are that people don't.

If the system is to continue to function, the free world, outside of the United States and Canada, needs a lot more gold. To increase the price of gold itself would not solve the world's financial problems, but it might make the mechanics easier.

There are two ways gold reserves can be increased. These countries can export more than they import, hence, receive a flow of gold from the U. S., or the price of gold can be raised.

While many countries' difficulties are their own — instability, low productivity, etc. — there is the cogent fact that the U. S. with its high tariffs is reluctant to let the non-dollar countries (and for that matter, Canada too) sell goods to them.

In addition, if the U. S. were to undertake a widespread investment program in foreign countries, a flow of gold could take place to them from the U. S. But many foreign countries have not shown too much concern for safeguarding outside capital once it is invested.

These are the considerations which Canadians will need to keep in mind as their delegates meet in Mexico City.

Finance Minister Abbott leads the Canadian group. Other members of our delegation are Louis Rasminsky, an executive director of the IMF, his alternate, G. Neil Perry, J. J. Deutsch, Department of Finance, and J. R. Coyne, Bank of Canada.

How They're Doing In Ontario's Big Switch-Over

25-Cycle Power Island Is Reduced By One Third; Switch Brings New Industry

What is progress to date on the $200-million job of switching the Southern Ontario 25-cycle power island over to the nation-wide 60-cycle? What are the problems met so far and ahead? What has been the effect on industry, the consumer? How are costs shaping up with original estimates? These questions are answered here in a Post progress report on the "biggest electrical engineering task ever tackled."

By TREVOR LLOYD

How is Ontario Hydro's $200-million-plus conversion job going?

The answer: Better than was expected at the start two years ago.

The colossal job of switching southern Ontario's power supply from 25 to 60 cycle, the biggest electrical engineering task ever tackled, is going along smoothly now but with rising costs and demand, it's going to cost a lot more than the original $200 million estimate.

How much more, Hydro officials aren't prepared to say. A lot will depend on what happens on the country's economic front in the next eight years before the job is finished. And much will also depend on how effective cost-cutting methods will be.

The whole matter of costs is under study by Hydro now and a new estimate is expected about the end of the year.

But with operations reduced nearer routine and with many of the early and annoying kinks ironed out, Hydro sees relatively clear sailing ahead.

The over-all speed of the plan was reduced at the Federal Government's request early in 1950, after the Korean war started, as a steel conservation measure. Ottawa suggested at that time the whole project be cancelled. Hydro said it couldn't be stopped but agreed to slow it and conserve materials.

As a result of the slow-down, the completion time of 10 to 12 years was switched back to the original estimate of 15 to 16 years. Now Hydro says it should be about 1963 or 1964.

But shortage of materials hasn't threatened the program yet and officials are optimistic now that dreaded shortages will never develop.

In the meantime the "big switch" is credited with bringing many new 25-cycle-shy industries into the area, with giving an electrical shot-in-the-arm to established plants and eliminating southern Ontario's "flicker" from lights in factory and home.

Here is what has been done to date:

—230,000 out of 886,000 customers have been switched.

—Five of the 21 districts in the 25-cycle area now are converted to 60 cycles.

—The 12,000-square-mile "island" has been reduced by one third.

—Over a million frequency-sensitive appliances have been changed.

Roughly speaking, the areas already converted are from Lake Huron east to a line running through London and Stratford and south to a line through London and Glencoe; the lakeshore district from Bronte to the western edge of Toronto; and a district north of Toronto bounded by Bolton, Sutton and Stouffville.

Areas now being converted to 60 cycle are North York township; Wallaceburg and Windsor. These are scheduled for completion in 1953.

Costs Under Review

An idea of the magnitude of the job being carried out by Hydro and the contractor, Canadian Comstock Co., may be seen by a look at what they expect to do in North York. In addition to the thousands of motors and equipment to be changed in the 172 industrial plants there, this is what they expect to encounter in the 28,000 homes and business establishments: 25,000 washers, 16,800 refrigerators, 11,200 record players, 25,000 clocks and fans.

The cost of the over-all conversion project is now under review by Hydro officials. But two methods have been devised by which they expect to reduce expenses by some $25 millions. First is the "dual frequency" appliances now being turned out by manufacturers which will operate on either 25 or 60 cycles and which will save Hydro the cost of converting them. Second is the advance supply of 60-cycle power to areas where industry can make new installations on 60 cycle and again avoid costly conversion when the Comstock crews arrive.

Savings Offset

But other cost factors are going to more than offset these savings.

The number of "frequency-sensitive" appliances per home now in the area is four compared with 2.7, the original estimate. And every one of these adds to the cost.

Material and labor costs are both up substantially over what they were when estimates were made five years ago.

There is more demand for power. Original estimates were based on a demand growth of 77,000 kilowatts each year. Actually, in the years 1947-51, demand has jumped by 160,000 kilowatts each year.

But on the sunny side again, the expense of supplying customers with new appliances to replace obsolete or unconvertible models has been less than expected.

And too, the number of locked-up homes, where crews have to double back to convert, has decreased steadily.

Three Methods

Generally speaking, the huge operation is being done in three over-all methods. Along with Hydro and Comstock which are handling most of the cutovers, a few local public utilities are doing the job themselves and in another few cases, industries are being allowed to do their own converting during off-shift periods and at nights.

Here's how it all works.

About one year ahead a general survey of the area is made to get a rough idea of the makes of appliances that will be needed. For this purpose, about half the customers are visited. The results will reveal unusual numbers of one make of appliances in an area and will allow the purchasing men to buy these in bulk at reduced cost.

Three months before "conversion day," each customer is visited by one of Hydro's men who lists all equipment that will have to be converted. In a factory this could run to thousands; in private homes it has run as high as 100. Any new equipment acquired after this listing is supposed to be reported to Hydro—and usually is.

When "the day" arrives, part of Hydro's 1,200-truck conversion fleet swarms over the district, pulling the connections on all frequency-sensitive appliances. Once all crews have radioed that they are clear, the switch is made. Power is off for about two minutes—sometimes less—hardly long enough to cool an iron or an oven.

When the lights come on again the flicker is gone, replaced by the steadier 60-cycle power. Refrigerator units are then replaced; washing machines get new or rebuilt motors and clocks, usually, are replaced with new models since it is either impossible or uneconomical to convert them.

Hydro boasts of the reception its men are getting from customers. To ensure continued goodwill, guaranteed two-hour service is given on emergency service calls rising out of conversion, while the housewife who calls about her oven-timer being out of kilter won't have to wait more than a couple of days.

Delays Are Temporary

When the crew moves into a household, it has all the replacement equipment that will be needed—as a result of the preliminary surveys.

The problem of stocking all this replacement equipment well in advance falls in the lap of the personnel at Hydro's 486,000-sq.-ft. warehouse in Islington. Some $4 millions worth of motors and refrigerator units are stacked there on the advice of the survey men who have reported what will be needed.

Incorporated with the warehouses are workshops where motors that can be are rewound. Others are shipped back to manufacturer for rewinding. A third group is stacked and may be rewound if demand warrants. The fourth bunch of motors is headed for the scrap pile, not able to be changed and unwanted by the

(Continued on page 19)

1953 Program

Here is Hydro's conversion program for 1953 with starting dates:

February — Dresden
April — Clifford, Harriston
May — Drayton, Moorfield, St. Clair Beach, Tecumseh
June — Belle River, Palmerston
July — Amherstburg, Listowel
September—Harrow, Milverton, Riverside

It's always good business to

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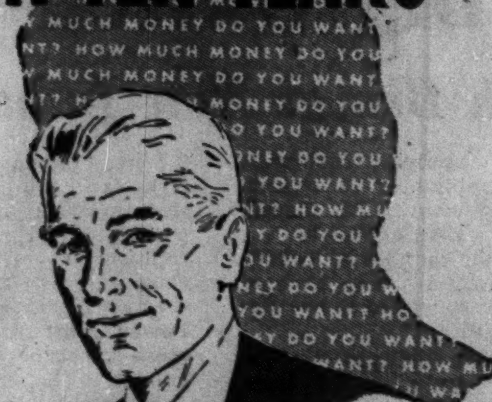
DEBENTURES
For 5-year period $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ per annum
For 3-year period $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum

SAVINGS DEPOSITS
2% per annum

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
London Ontario

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HAVE AN EXTRA $5,000 IN TEN YEARS



Yes, there is an easier, faster way to save the money you will need in the years ahead to buy a home . . . to educate your children . . . to build up your retirement income. It's the Investors Syndicate way!

Suppose you want an extra $5,000 ten years from now. With the aid of an Investors Plan, you set aside a definite sum of money regularly. The combined benefits of compound interest and prudent investment go to work for you. And remember— there are many safeguards to protect you against unforeseen circumstances. When your Plan is complete, you receive a **guaranteed minimum** of $5,000, payable in cash or in monthly cheques.

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Save it now - Let it grow - Enjoy it later

INVESTORS Syndicate

Head Office—Winnipeg Offices in Principal Cities

Defense Contracts

Following are defense contracts awarded by Department of Defense Production, Aug. 1-15, and Defense Construction Ltd., July 16 to Aug. 15. Contracts with security classifications or amendments to contracts are not included.

Contractor	Commodity	Value
Abercorn Aero Limited, Montreal	seat pack containers	$ 20,430
Acme Novelties Reg'd., Toronto	medical supplies	14,250
Alberta Victoria Coal Co., Victoria	coal	11,378
Anaconda American Brass Ltd., Toronto	brass	13,382
S. Anglin Co., Kingston	coal	43,700
Armco Drainage & Metal Products, Guelph	building supplies	69,465
Atlas Radio Corp., Toronto	signal generator tester	22,840
Beaconing Optical & Precision, Montreal	rangefinders sights	31,000
Bell Telephone Co., Ottawa	supply & installation of telephone cable plant	40,000
John Bertram & Sons, Toronto	milling machines	43,191
British American Oil, Toronto	fuel oil	13,310
Gordon Campbell Ltd., Vancouver	making & trimming naval uniforms	10,448
Canadair Ltd., Montreal	airframe spares	15,813
Canadian Arsenals Ltd., Ottawa	detonator bursters; testing electronic components	81,000
Canadian Car & Foundry, Montreal	airframe spares	55,326
C.G.E., Downsview	repair & overhaul of aero engines	1,500,000
Canadian Lift Truck, Montreal	forklift trucks	161,600
Canadian Liquid Air Co., Montreal	gases	17,103
Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal	communication equipment	274,515
Canadian Standards As., Toronto	testing electronic components	48,000
Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal	spares for ships	32,053
Canvas Products Ltd., St. Boniface	tents	36,500
Central Scientific Co. of Canada, Toronto	laboratory equipment	37,859
Geo. W. Crothers Ltd., Leaside	tractor & accessories	10,219
Frank D. Crowder & Co., Toronto	mechanical transport test equipment	12,142
Darling Brothers Ltd., Montreal	fresh water pumps	14,152
Dominion Awning Co., Montreal	rucksacks	72,905
Dominion Engineering Co., Montreal	spare parts for diesel engines and ships	100,865
Dominion Rubber Co., Kitchener	tires	71,121
Dowty Equipment of Can., Ajax	hydraulic equipment & spares	11,164
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods, Toronto	tires	39,604
E. B. Eddy Co., Hull	paper towels & toilet tissue	10,644
Emile Elie Coal Ltd., Montreal	coal	12,430
Federated Metals Canada Ltd., Montreal	solder	21,646
Ferranti Electric Ltd., Toronto	development of prototype firing mechanisms	18,649
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Hamilton	tires	59,212
General Fireguard Corp., Windsor	fire extinguishers	21,666
General Motors Products, Oshawa	trucks & station wagons	270,822
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ottawa	supply & installation of fire pump	12,395
Gooderham & Worts Ltd., Toronto	anti-freeze	82,392
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Kitchener	tires & tubes	43,356
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Toronto	tires; aircraft wheel and brake assemblies	589,813
Graham Bell Enamelling Ltd., Streetsville	ammunition boxes	295,134
J. Granatstein & Co., Toronto	rags	30,081
Great West Coal Co., Winnipeg	coal	88,000
Guarantee Sport Garments Ltd., Montreal	flying suits	30,100
Hercules Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg	coverall suits	268,346
Holden Manufacturing Co., Ottawa	hammock clews	18,700
F. H. Hopkins & Co., Montreal	spares for excavator crawler	10,323
Hudson Paper Co., Calgary	toilet tissue	11,713
Hydro Com. of Ont., Toronto	testing electronic components	85,000
Imperial Oil Ltd., Ottawa	diesel fuel oil	100,800
Ingersoll Body Corp., Ingersoll	ambulances	86,240
International Harvester Co., Ottawa	trucks	537,100
Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Montreal	bandages	14,482
Kenmar Textiles Ltd., St. Angele du Rouville	flannel cloth	27,795
J. W. Lawrence (Canada) Ltd., Montreal	repairs to aircraft parts	12,844
Levy Auto Parts Co., Toronto	tank spares	63,217
Local Salvage Corp., Montreal	rags	16,616
Lunenburg Foundry Co., Lunenburg	conversion of ship	110,000
Mahon Hardware Mfg. Co., Montreal	ammunition components	22,680
Maxim Silencer Co., Montreal	evaporating & distilling plants & pumping equipment for ships	118,958
Mongeau & Robert Cie. Ltee., Montreal	coal	53,225
North West Sportswear Co., Toronto	flying suits	12,500
Northern Electric Co., Ottawa	communication equipment	420,631
Nu-Swift (Canada) Ltd., Ottawa	fire-fighting equipment	22,282
Paul Perras, Montreal	coal	133,877
Pfizer (Canada) Ltd., Montreal	drugs	23,964
Philco Corp. of Canada, Toronto	training aid equipment	354,513
Pioneer Electric Ltd., Winnipeg	electrical wire	22,533
B. W. Powers & Son, Trenton	coal	30,823
R.C.A. Victor Co., Ottawa	communication equipment	89,976
Remington Rand Ltd., Ottawa	bookkeeping machine units	172,475
Rose Fuel Co., Victoria	coal	14,471
Harry Rosen Fuel Supply, Kingston	coal	28,139
J. H. Ryder Machinery Co., Montreal	milling machine eqpt.	36,935
St. Maurice Furniture Co., Montreal	furniture	100,600
Seiberling Rubber Co. of Canada, Toronto	tires	64,164
Shell Oil Co. of Canada, Toronto	aviation gasoline	19,950
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Montreal	gyro compass equipment	72,425
Standard Wiping Products Co., Montreal	rags	43,981
Stewart-Warner Alemite Corp., Belleville	personal heater kits and fresh air filters	10,000
Tapatco Ltd., Chatham	Arctic combination overalls	182,059
Telephone Mfg. Co., Toronto	communication equipment	13,931
Thoburn Woollen Mills, Almonte	wool filled serge cloth	40,185
G. H. Wood & Co., Ottawa	paper towels	51,603
Woods Mfg. Co., Hull	trousers; seat pack sleeping bags	377,440
Yamaska Shirt Ltd., St. Hyacinthe	coverall suits	382,530

Contracts Awarded by Defence Construction (1951) Limited July 16-August 15, 1952

Contractor	Commodity	Value
Alexandra Const. Ltd., Edmonton	water & sewage works, etc.	194,759
Alexandra Const. Ltd., Edmonton	underground steam distribution system	562,958
Alexandra Const. Ltd., Edmonton	headquarters building	239,650
Benjamin Brothers Ltd., Winnipeg	storm sewer lift station and outfall sewer	142,261
Bergerville Estates Ltd., Quebec	construction of explosive storage magazines	105,888
Bird Const. Co., Edmonton	sewage treatment plant and sewage pumphouse	237,375
Black Top Paving Co., Hagersville	paving hardstand	124,720
W. C. Brennan Contracting Co., Hamilton	partial supply & installation of underground steam distribution system	531,312
Brennan Paving Co., Hamilton	paving	19,988
Bytown Const. Co., Ottawa	replacement of water main and services	26,000
Cameron Contracting Ltd., Halifax	repainting buildings	29,000
E. G. M. Cape Co., Montreal	construction of officers' quarters including heating tunnel	1,261,396
Claydon Co., Winnipeg	steam distribution system	272,379
Connelly & Twizell, Montreal	steam distribution system	47,585
Louis Donolo Inc., Montreal	inflammable stores building	54,715
Louis Donolo Inc., Montreal	headquarter buildings	1,727,000
W. E. Emerson & Sons, Saint John, N.B.	underground steam distribution system; steam heat certain buildings	298,310
W. E. Emerson & Sons, Saint John, N.B.	extension to steam distribution system	30,600
English Electric Co., St. Catharines	supply & delivery of transformers	94,012
Foundation Maritime Ltd., Halifax	gun mounting refit shop and heating plant	860,000
Goderich Mfg. Co., Goderich	rehabilitation of buildings	186,250
P. W. Graham & Sons, Moose Jaw	central heating plant	277,018
Edwin S. Green, Woodstock	re-roofing and repairing armoury	19,215
Hart Const. Co., Ottawa	alterations to building	71,400
A. Janin & Co., Montreal	reinforced concrete reservoir	23,000
James Kemp Const., Hamilton	rehabilitation of buildings	67,977
Kenny Const. Co., Yarmouth	structural steel hangar	1,157,345
Labrador Const. Co., Montreal	addition & alterations to bldg.	97,770
Lundy Fence Co., Toronto	erection of security fence	59,895
Marwell Const. Co., Vancouver	installation of underground steam distribution	45,014
H. J. McFarland Const. Co., Picton	sanitation sews and watermains	75,725
Mix Bros. Const. Co., Edmonton	construction of roads, drainage	226,998
W. A. Moffatt, Toronto	re-roofing of buildings	18,900
Hugh Murray Ltd., Belleville	construction of magazine	13,800
Newman Brothers Ltd., St. Catharines	renovations to building	62,500
Peerless Const., London	paving of parking area	44,900
Poole Const. Co., Edmonton	central heating plant	233,092
Poole Engineering Co., Edmonton	provide and operate an asphalt mixing plant	46,000
T. J. Pounder & Co., Winnipeg	paving roads, sidewalks and parking areas and general grading of domestic areas	205,341
Schrubsall Supply Co., Calgary	component parts for bulk fuel storage	44,362
Smith-Anderson Co., Victoria	re-roofing buildings	34,340
Standard Paving Co., Toronto	curbs, sidewalks and sodding	299,390
Sterling Construction Co., Windsor	standard armament bldg.	310,322
Sterling Construction Co., Windsor	transmitter building	123,959
M. J. Sulpher & Sons, Ottawa	conversion of building	49,510
Toronto Iron Works Ltd., Toronto	supply & erection of a petroleum storage tank	120,000
W. H. Yates Construction Co., Hamilton	steel hangars	2,054,578

Turpentine Made in Canada For Retail Sale

MONTREAL (Staff) — Brown Corp. has introduced a new brand of Canadian-made turpentine for sale through retailers.

The company has been making turpentine for more than 25 years as a by-product of the kraft pulp process at its La Tuque, Que., mill. Till now, however, the output has been marketed among a fairly small group of industrial accounts.

The turpentine is being sold under the trade name "Canada Turpentine." Main market is expected to be in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritimes.

FAST, REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE TO THE ORIENT

S/S MAPLECOVE
S/S MAPLEDELL

Regular Monthly Sailing between

VANCOUVER, B.C.
SEATTLE, TACOMA
YOKOHAMA
KOBE, MANILA, CEBU
HONG KONG

S/S MAPLECOVE OCT. 30th
S/S MAPLEDELL SEPT. 30th

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FORCED VENTILATION AND SPECIAL STOWAGE SPACE for general cargo and special commodities

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- FILING CABINETS
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Crowded for Space?
INSTALL VERSATILE
LUNDIA SHELVING

Some Features of LUNDIA Pre-Fab SHELVING

★ Quickly erected, adjusted or dismantled without tools.
★ Extremely strong — shelving will support up to 700 lbs.
★ Lundia will not condense humidity rust or warp.
★ Shelving is adjustable every two inches — allows complete storage of materials.
★ Made from carefully selected kiln dried Western Fir, Larch or Hemlock for long life.

FREE! - Floor chart for efficient storage planning supplied on request.

HILL-CLARK-FRANCIS LIMITED
NEW LISKEARD ONTARIO
TORONTO SALES OFFICE — 57 BLOOR STREET WEST

DUN & BRADSTREET of CANADA, Limited
The Mercantile Agency
ESTABLISHED 1841
20 Offices in the Dominion

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS OF

Bank Notes - Postage and Revenue Stamps - Bonds - Debentures
Stock Certificates - Labels - Cheques and all monetary documents.

SECURITIES ENGRAVED FOR LISTING ON ALL STOCK EXCHANGES

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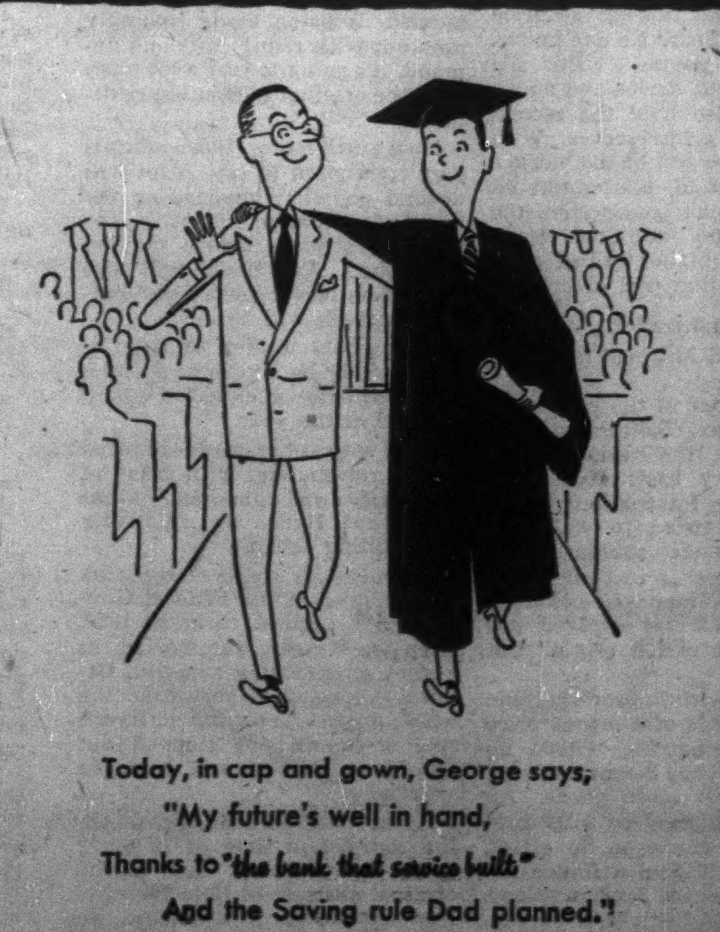
HEAD OFFICE — OTTAWA 145 Richmond Road
TORONTO OFFICE 25 King Street West

When George was just a little chap,
He dreamed of his career,
"When I grow up," he used to say,
"I'll be an engineer."

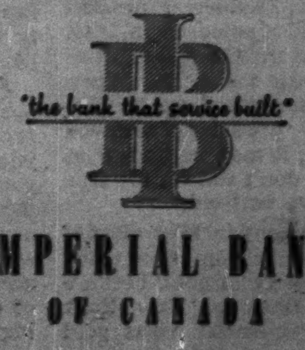
His Dad was proud of his intent,
And so he made a rule,
"I'll have "the bank that service built"
Help me send George through school."



Today, in cap and gown, George says,
"My future's well in hand,
Thanks to "the bank that service built"
And the Saving rule Dad planned."

Always be sure of fast, courteous service

Save at
IMPERIAL
"the bank that service built"



IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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OR A STOPOVER IN ST. LOUIS *

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KING EDWARD Toronto
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*ST. LOUIS,—The Sheraton

also in NEW YORK, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, and 12 other leading cities in U.S.A.

SM-52-6L

OTHER PEOPLE'S VIEWS

Pungent quotes from other papers, selected for their high interest, appear regularly on Post's editorial page. Canadian viewpoints for Canadian-minded Canadians.

Baskets Fall on Customer Store Has To Pay Damages

If you are operating a retail store in which you keep stacks of wire baskets for the convenience of your customers, you had better make sure they are securely piled. Otherwise if they fall and injure anybody, you have to pay the damages.

That is the significance of a judgment of the Ontario Appeal Court.

Here's what happened:

A woman in Kitchener, Ont., with a friend entered a chain self-serve grocery store to shop. The two women went along a passageway with a hand rail on one side and the store's main window display on the other.

After about 30 feet, there was a turn in the passage way around a stack of wire baskets before it proceeded into the main store.

The friend preceded the plaintiff along this passage and took a basket from one of the stacks. The plaintiff came next and reached to the top of one of the stacks of wire baskets about five feet ten inches high. The woman was 5 ft. 6 in.

There were no eye witnesses. The woman was not sure whether she actually touched the pile of baskets with her hand or not but she "guessed" she did so. The baskets were standing on a terrazzo floor, said to have a slope of about 4.9 in. in 13 feet. The stack of baskets fell on the woman, throwing her against stacks of tinned goods displayed in the store window. These in turn fell on her and she was injured. The County Court Judge awarded her damages, and the store proprietors appealed.

At the trial, the defendants—the proprietors of the store—called no evidence.

On the appeal, it was argued by the store that the plaintiffs had failed to prove any negligence by the store management; that the onus to do so rested on them and that the award of damages should be dismissed.

The Appeal Court judgment said there had been no attempt made by the defendant store proprietors to show how the baskets had fallen. It added that "it would appear that if the respondent wife did not in any way actually touch the pile of baskets then they must have fallen without her intervention" and accordingly the accident would seem to be due to want of care by the defendants.

The judgment added that if she had touched the pile of baskets that "was what she was invited to do in the way of helping herself to one of the baskets, and that even in that event the appellant is responsible for bringing about a situation which by its invitation brought injury to its customer."

It quoted a previous judgment in a similar case where the appeal judge said:

". . . I think that it is wholly open to a plaintiff to allege an injury sustained while the defendant owes him the duty of care to avoid such injury, and under circumstances in which such occurrence would not normally happen to say 'I think and will try to prove that the particular occurrence which caused my injury was due to certain specific acts or omissions of yours, but if I fail to prove these, I call upon you to show that it was not caused by your negligence.'"

This paragraph in which the Appeal Court in the case under review apparently concurred laid the onus squarely on the defendant to show he was not responsible, and that the accident was not due to his negligence.

The case would indicate that where a businessman invites the public into his premises to do business, he should be adequately insured against just such hazards.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1727

During the two hundred years of its history, the Bank has maintained a tradition of the personal touch, and is to-day exceptionally well equipped to provide its customers with a Banking service which is adaptable, individual and complete.

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ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH

Branches throughout Scotland and in London

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

TOTAL ASSETS £166,583,788

$458,105,417

Staff Changes

Commerce:

A. D. CRYDERMAN, manager, Lloydminster, Sask., to be manager, Kelowna, B.C.

M. V. CUMMINGS, manager, Big River, Sask., to be manager, Blaine Lake, Sask.

A. GRANT, to be an assistant accountant in the foreign department, head office, Toronto.

W. H. IBBOTT, manager, Blaine Lake, Sask., to be manager, Flin Flon, Man.

P. L. LYNCH, to be accountant, Dauphin, Man.

D. G. MacMILLAN, to be assistant accountant, Victory Square, Vancouver.

C. H. MUNRO, assistant manager, Regina, to be manager, Lloydminster, Sask.

W. I. REYNOLDS, accountant, Prince Albert, Sask., to be manager, Big River, Sask.

S. R. WRIGHT, accountant, Dauphin, Man., to be accountant, Prince Albert, Sask.

• • •

Dominion:

F. B. HARRISON, to be manager, newly opened branch, Oakville, Ont.

• • •

Nova Scotia:

H. A. MURCELL, an assistant supervisor, to be a supervisor of branches, general office, Toronto.

I. C. COOPER, manager, Danforth & Pape, Toronto, to be manager, Sherbrooke & Greene (Westmount), Montreal.

P. R. MILBURN, to be manager, Freeport, N.S.

J. M. HAYMAN, senior assistant manager, Montreal, to be senior assistant manager, Toronto.

G. S. E. SPICER, assistant manager, King & Victoria, Toronto, to be assistant manager, Fredericton, N.B.

G. P. LLOYD, accountant, Picton, Ont., to be accountant, Arnprior, Ont.

F. H. BURTT, to be assistant accountant, New Glasgow, N.S.

R. M. SMITH, to be assistant accountant, Victoria, B.C.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER COMM. net operating surplus of $268,980, after provision for reserves, for year ended March 31, 1952, was 76.5% higher than previous year's $152,413.

Net surplus was used to increase the rate stabilization fund to $1,254,026. Total reserves at fiscal year's end were $5,419,319.

Gross revenue for the year was $4,895,230, up 20.4% from previous year's $4,064,642. Average monthly consumption was 151 kwh per residential customer and 518 per commercial customer—increases of 20% and 13% respectivly.

In the past six years average residential consumption in areas served by the B. C. Power Commission has more than doubled while average kwh cost has decreased almost 40%, the Commission states.

At March 31, 1952, Commission had 45,912 customers, an increase of 2,600 on the year. Since then the total has passed the 47,000 mark. Counted as one customer is the B. C. Electric Railway Co., which purchases high-voltage power for transmission to its 42,000 Victoria customers

Generating capacities were increased 23.4% to 123,845 kw, largely because of completion of the Whatshan hydro development. Power available in 1951-52 rose 41.6% to 378,753,308 kwh. Of this, 0.7% was purchased from outside sources, compared with 4.5% in 1950-51.

Power generated at the John Hart Development on Campbell River, Vancouver Island, totaled 284,110,000 kwh, up 54% from the previous year. Third and final phase of this development was launched during the year.

The Commission's annual report urges early development of Buttle Lake for water storage in connection with the John Hart development.

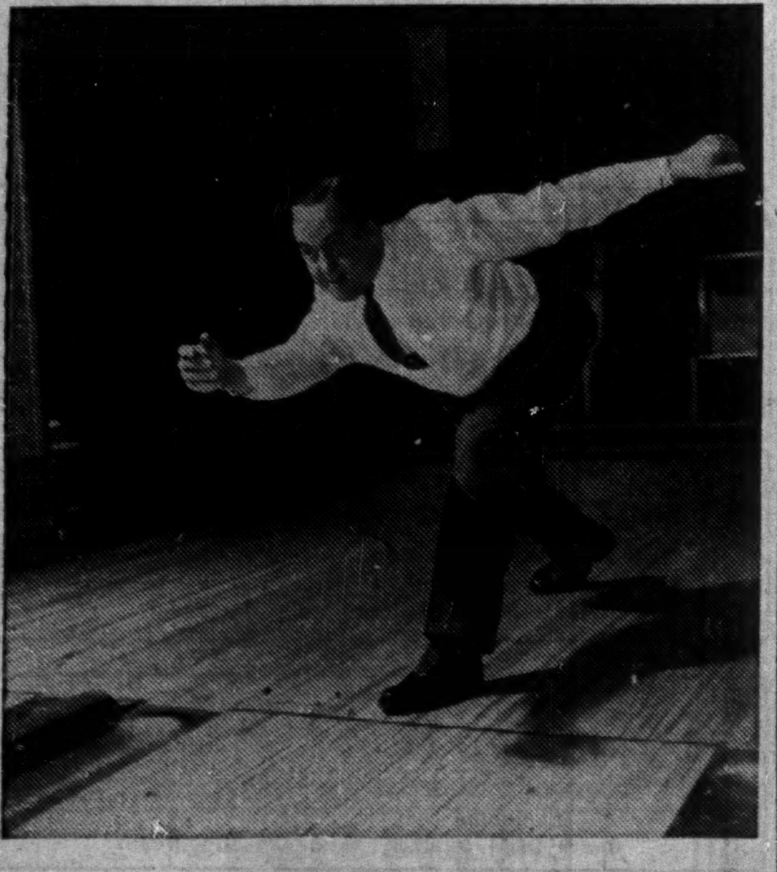
As a result of building of 190.3 miles of distribution lines, average investment per customer for distribution rose 16% from $200.26 to $231.91 during the year. Expenditures for capital plant expansion exceeded $6 millions.

Sales Campaigns Ltd. Adopts Parent Name

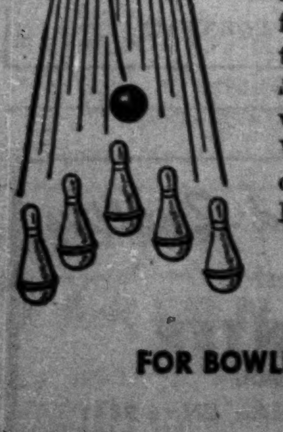
C. R. McFadden, vice-president and general manager, announces that the corporate name of Sales Campaigns Ltd. has been changed to Cappel, MacDonald & Co. of Canada, as of Sept. 1, 1952. The firm has moved to larger premises at 70 Mutual St., Toronto.

Sales Campaigns have been affiliated with Capel, MacDonald & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, for many years. The name change of the Canadian organization leaves ownership and mangement intact.

SELKIRK METAL PRODUCTS LTD., Winnipeg, announces opening of new office in Peterborough, Ont., at 433 George St., to be managed by Stewart Beatty, formerly of Winnipeg office.



Down the Alley



Bowling is international. Many visitors from across the border join Canadians to bowl on thousands of alleys in Ontario. *Spare* the time to *strike* up friendships with these visitors from the U.S. Wherever you meet them, *score* a welcome that will bring them back. John Labatt Limited.

FOR BOWLERS Labatt's BREWERS SINCE 1832

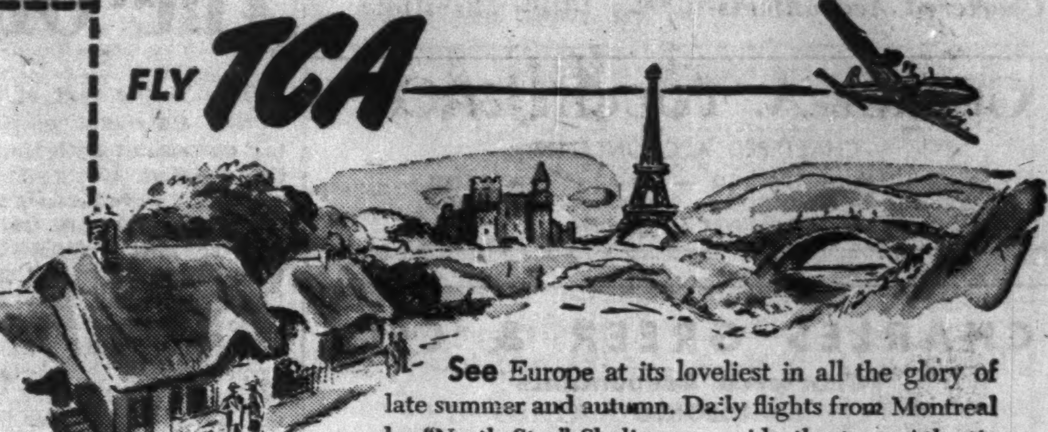
UNION MADE

DAILY FLIGHTS to EUROPE

ONLY $265

FROM MONTREAL TO LONDON AND $477 RETURN*

FLY TCA



See Europe at its loveliest in all the glory of late summer and autumn. Daily flights from Montreal by "North Star" Skyliners provide the trans-Atlantic service that offers you BOTH the savings of TCA's Low Fare Service AND the comfort of roomy two-abreast seating throughout. Delicious meals served aloft at nominal cost.

See your Travel Agent or TCA Office for full information

TCA Office in Toronto: National Bldg., Bay & Temperance Sts., and Arcade, Royal York Hotel, Tel.: PR. 4611.

TCA TRANS-CANADA Air Lines
International
Trans-Atlantic • Transcontinental

*I.A.T.A. Approved Tourist Fares

Coins Are Quite a Nuisance Banks Rap American Specie

Chartered banks are finding United States coins coming into their tills "quite a nuisance," and are charging around 6½% discount, or about 2% more than the regular exchange rate.

The reason: difficulty in handling. Coins have to be sorted by denomination, counted, packaged so many to a package and then shipped back to United States points. Express rates are heavy, owing to the weight of the metal. Insurance must be paid.

There is, of course, some demand for U.S. coinage by people crossing the border and in that case U.S. coins bought at 6½% discount can be sold back at 3% discount meaning a small profit. But the movement of U.S. coins is described by bankers, mostly as a "one-way street," all coming in just now, little going out—except that shipped by the banks.

Bankers say that, unlike the merchants, they have no mark up and hence can't afford to take in U. S. money at par, while the merchant sometimes can to a limited extent.

Because merchants and others receiving U. S. coins know the banks charge a discount, they usually try to keep them circulating outside the banks making change in U.S. coins whenever possible, when U.S. currency is presented in a trade.

Toronto Branch For US Ad Agency

Leo Burnett Co., Chicago advertising agency, with branches at New York and Hollywood, Calif., has announced formation of a Canadian affiliate, Leo Burnett Co. of Canada, to open offices at 170 Bay St., Toronto.

George B. Macgillivray, formerly associated with Kenyon & Eckhart Ltd., Toronto, and Lever Bros. Ltd., Toronto, joins the new firm as vice-president and manager of the Toronto office. Stanley J. Izon, formerly with Kenyon & Eckhart and Vickers & Benson Ltd., becomes service manager and assistant to the manager.

Other key appointments: Ernest J. Trottier, manager, production department; Ralph Draper, manager, media department.

Canadians Watching Closely N.Y. Auto Insurance Rates

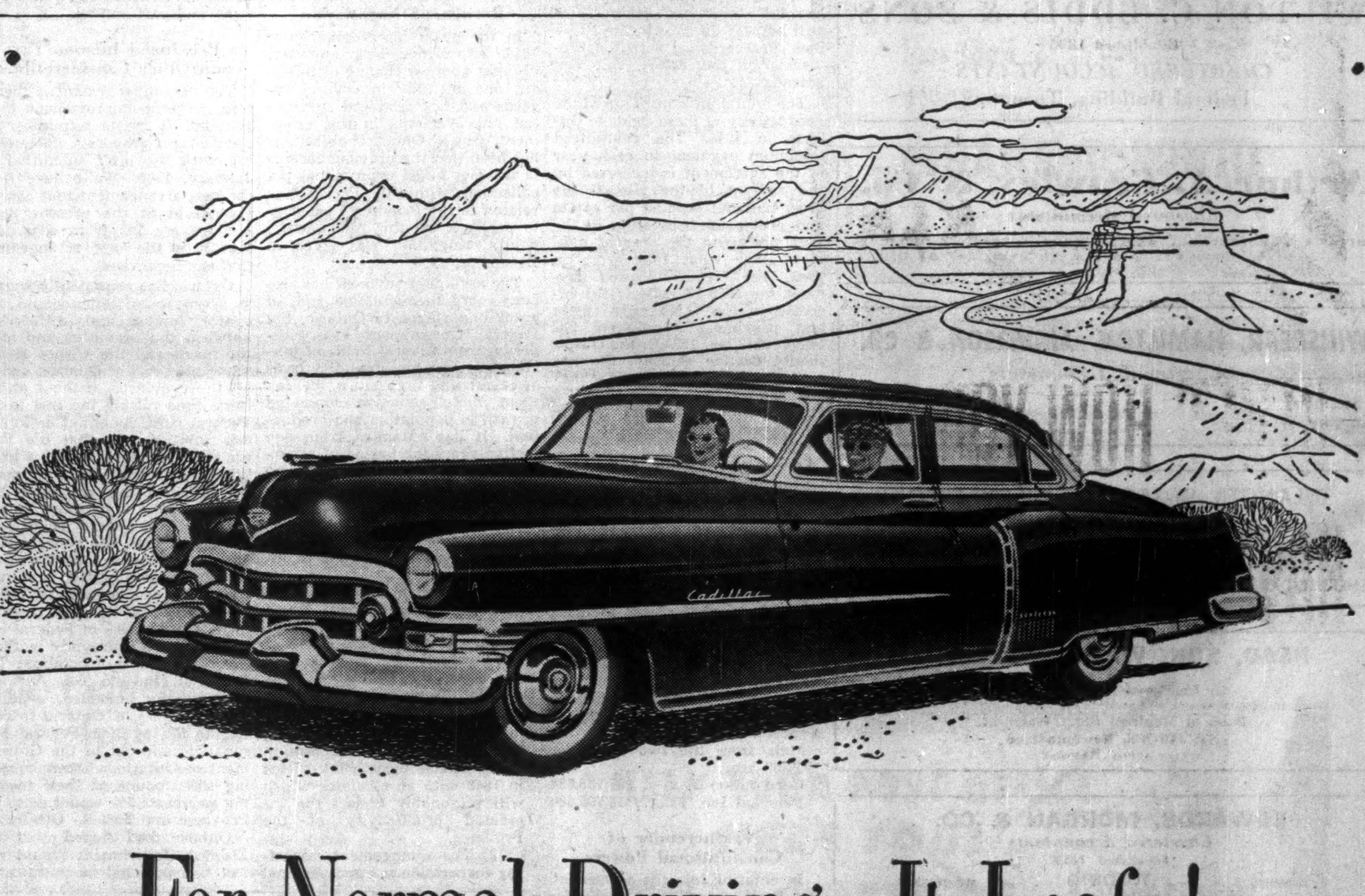
New York state last week announced adoption of a "demerit" rating plan in setting automobile insurance premiums.

Rates generally will be substantially increased although the rise is not as great as had been expected. But after November 1 the driver who has been involved in one accident causing bodily harm or two accidents causing property damage, in 18 months, will pay 10% more than the careful driver, while the driver who is involved in over two accidents in 18 months will pay 20% more.

The New York increases range from 4.6% to 50.2% according to area, driving record, etc.

The New York rate revision is described as part of a nationwide effort in the United States to bring liability rates more closely in line with the mounting accident frequency and the increased cost of settling claims due to inflation. Bodily injury claims settled in 1951 cost 70% more than in 1941, property damage claims were up 150%.

Canadian insurance interests are understood to be studying a "demerit rating" system also and a probable upward revision in rates. The New York move accordingly is being watched by Canadian executives, closely.



For Normal Driving—It Loafs!

In a Golden Anniversary Cadillac, fifty miles an hour is just a leisurely saunter. As you relax behind the wheel, you can leave highway dramatics to the drivers of other, lesser cars. Because you know—and they know—that you don't have to prove anything. Under every conceivable driving condition, in any company whatever, your Cadillac is in a class beyond compare.

Down under its hood is the most powerful engine ever used in a standard passenger car. There's more power there than you'll *ever* need—except for emergency.

But don't think that power doesn't *work* for you—even when you're not unleashing it to its full limit.

It works for your *safety* . . . because a great reserve of power is a wonderful safeguard in most of the driving emergencies that present themselves.

It works for your *comfort* . . . because no car rides so well or handles so superbly, as when it "coasts along", with a great percentage of its power still under the accelerator.

And it works for your *peace of mind* . . . for it is unbelievably comforting to know that you have tremendous acceleration, should the necessity for it arise.

Of course, power has to be harnessed and handled in order to be your friend and servant. So the Golden Anniversary Cadillac has superb new brakes—larger and more efficient—and designed and built to *double* the span of their endurance.

And those who want the *ultimate* in easy handling may order at extra cost Cadillac's new power steering that eliminates as much as 75% of normal steering effort.

It would take a volume to tell you *all* the things that have been done to make this a "car among cars." For this, as you probably know, is a "year among years" in Cadillac's wonderful history—its Golden Anniversary.

But it will take but a mile or a minute for you to sense what it means in terms of pleasure and satisfaction.

It means something *wonderful* . . . too wonderful, in fact, to miss!

Better come in today—for a look—and a ride—and a revelation.

THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY Cadillac
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

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CAD-433

The Ontario View On Tax Agreement

Here is the text of Premier Frost's statement on Ontario's tax agreement with the Federal Government.

Ontario last week officially vacated two tax fields to the Federal Government—personal income tax at 5% (not collected since the end of the war) and corporation tax—effective from April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1957; chose to remain in the succession duties field. In return, the province expects to realize $25 millions more over the five-year period than she would by doing her own corporation tax collection, through bulk Ottawa payments. Ontario's view is given in this statement.

For several years Ontario has been engaged in discussions with the Government of Canada on fiscal problems. As a result of these discussions and the negotiations that have followed, an agreement has been entered into, beginning April 1, 1952, and ending March 31, 1957, for the rental to the Federal Government of the sole use of the personal income and corporation tax fields, except with respect to logging and mining taxes.

In return for the exclusive use of the personal income and corporation tax fields, the Federal Government will pay annually to the Province of Ontario a guaranteed minimum payment based upon actual tax experience in the Province, increased according to an escalator formula based on the gross national product per capita and provincial population.

Ontario will continue to levy its own succession duties. The present method of allowing a tax credit under the Federal Act up to one-half the Federal succession duty rate for duties paid to Ontario will also be continued. Thus, there will be no increase in rates of duty.

An important advantage of this agreement is that the rate of corporation income tax in Ontario will be reduced from 54% to 52%, all levied by the Federal Government. Corporations will also be relieved of the special Provincial corporation taxes on capital and place of business.

Under the agreement, the guaranteed minimum payment is $101.5 millions and the adjusted payment for 1952-53 is $137.2 millions, less than the Federal credits which will be allowed to estates by reason of Ontario collecting its own succession duties and also less the statutory subsidy which will be paid directly to the Province in accordance with the provisions of the B.N.A. Act and amendments.

The minimum is made up of the productivity of these fields to Ontario in 1948. The guaranteed minimum payment in each year of the agreement is increased by the amount of the rise in the gross national product per capita and provincial population in the year preceding the year of payment over what they were in 1948. The higher adjusted payment for 1952-53 reflects the increase in the G.N.P. per capita and provincial population between 1948 and 1951. If the G.N.P. should decline sharply, the annual payment would not fall below the guaranteed minimum of $101.8 millions, subject to the adjustments mentioned.

Agreement Covers Corporation and Personal Income Tax Only

The agreement covers two tax fields only — corporation tax and personal income tax. The latter the Province in theory can occupy but in practice cannot. The formula of rental payment includes a number of features and provides for Ontario collecting succession duties and receiving the constitutional statutory subsidy but stripped to its true essence and put in the simplest terms from Ontario's point of view, the rentals from the two taxes for 1952-53 are:

Corporation Tax ..	$97,735,634
Personal Inc. Tax ..	19,796,680

No Surrender of Constitutional Powers

In entering into the agreement, the Province will not surrender any of its constitutional powers. The agreement states explicitly that "it is agreed that neither Canada nor the Province shall be deemed by reason of having entered into this agreement to have surrendered, abandoned or given over to the other any of the powers, rights, privileges or authorities vested in it under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, and any amendments thereto, or otherwise, or to have impaired any such powers, rights, privileges or authorities." The Province will continue to exercise its rights in the fields of mining and logging taxes and all others, except corporation and personal income taxes, vested in it by the Constitution.

Tax Credits in Effect At End of Agreement

The agreement is for a period of five years to March 31, 1957, at which date the Province may re-enter the rented tax fields on terms more favorable than exist at the present time. If Ontario does not renew the rental agreement, the Federal Government is required to allow for a five-year period, from 1957 to 1961 inclusive, the following tax credits:

(1) Allow as a deduction from the personal income tax imposed by the Federal Government a personal income tax imposed by Ontario of 5% of the amount of the Federal tax. This will place the Province in the same position as it was before the agreement.

(2) Allow as a deduction from the duty imposed under the Dominion Succession Duty Act an amount in respect of succession duties paid to the Province of 50% of the Federal duty. This will continue the arrangement which has been in force and which will remain in force during the agreement.

(3) Allow as a deduction from corporation income tax imposed by the Federal Government a corporation income tax imposed by Ontario equal to 7% of the taxable income of the corporation that is attributable to operations in the Province. This is an improvement over the tax credit provided in the 1947 Act.

Ontario's Experience In Past Five Years

The adoption of this new tax agreement emphasizes Ontario's remarkable success in collecting revenues from its own sources during the past five years. In this five-year period ended March 31, 1952, the Government of Ontario raised by way of its own taxes but without imposing personal income taxes, over $13 million more than it would have received under a tax rental agreement.

Had the Province levied a 5% personal income tax during this five-year period — which it was entitled to do without raising the level of personal income tax in Ontario — it would have obtained $71.2 millions from this source alone. This means that in the past five-year period the Ontario tax fields which might have been rented to the Federal Government had a value of $84.2 million more than it was prepared to offer to the Province as rental for them. (Editor's note: The Financial Post, June 28, 1952.)

Results of Negotiation

In the years intervening since 1945, experience has, however, brought about a change of thinking and attitude in several regards and has produced substantial improvements in the agreement, One of Ontario's objections has been that the previous formula was not based upon actual tax collections within the Province or related to the Province's capacity to produce. On this fundamental point, recognition was given in December, 1950.

The minimum payment has also been more than doubled and, of great importance to Ontario, the Federal Government has withdrawn from several fields of taxation. It has modified the basis of calculating the rentals, making them more sensitive to rapid growth in population and production. It has extended from one to five years the period of allowable tax credits which will come into force in 1957 should the Province decide to re-enter the rented tax fields, and, in addition, it has raised the corporation tax credit from 5% to 7% of income.

Some of the principal changes in the present agreement which have been negotiated may be summarized as follows. Some of them were made before, and some after, the December, 1950, Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(1) The recognition of Ontario's tax potential, the formula being based upon actual corporation and personal income tax yields in 1948 with an escalator which will reasonably reflect the increased productivity of the Province.

(2) The arrangement respecting corporation tax and personal income tax has been made more sensitive to the expansion of the Province by use of the previous years' population and gross national product per capita rather than the three-year average as formerly.

(3) Provincial logging royalties and taxes based upon profit have been recognized as a deductible expense of companies for Federal income-tax purposes.

(4) Provincial mining royalties and taxes based upon profit have also been recognized as a deductible expense for Federal income-tax purposes.

(5) The retention of succession duties by the Province has been agreed to and, while the Province has contended that the Federal Government should vacate this field, nevertheless, the present position is an important recognition of the Province's representation.

(6) Protection to the Provinces by inclusion in the agreement of the provisos for reentry into the field as outlined previously and particularly in the increase from 5% to 7% of the corporation deduction for Provincial tax. This protection is now guaranteed for a period of five years after the termination of the agreement as against one year under the 1947 Act.

(7) The vacation by the Federal Government of four of the five tax fields claimed by the provinces in 1946, namely: gasoline, amusement, electricity and gas, and pari-mutuel.

Provincial Income Tax and Other Considerations

The new arrangement is therefore, a great improvement over the old. It meets a number of the Ontario proposals, commencing with the brief submitted in January, 1946. We believe it is the best arrangement that can be arrived at at the present time, but we are far from convinced that it is the best arrangement that can be devised.

Ontario has consistently sought an arrangement which would recognize fundamental differences between the provinces and meet the needs and the wishes of our sister province of Quebec, and of all the provinces, without at the same time raising the cost to the Federal Government. The key to this solution was that the Federal Government fulfill in a practical way its proposal to make available to the provinces the revenue from a personal income tax of 5% of Federal collections.

Back in 1946, the Federal Minister of Finance introduced a measure providing that provinces which did not receive a rental payment could levy a personal income tax of 5% of Federal collections in the province without raising the level of taxation. The Dominion Income Tax Act was subsequently amended, enabling the taxpayers of Ontario to contribute 5% of their Federal personal income tax to the Government of Ontario without increasing the amount of their income tax payment: 5% would go to the Province and 95% to Ottawa.

Ontario had hoped that the Federal Government would collect this personal income tax for the Province as it had done from 1936 to 1941. This, they would not do. Nor would they rent this field, except as one of the components in a package agreement.

It has been said that the province, itself, should collect this 5% personal income tax. But that step would involve the creation of a large administrative organization, the cost of which would absorb a considerable proportion of the $20 million obtained. Then, there are other difficulties: the Federal Government is collecting at the source, as income is earned, up to 99% of the income tax owing.

The complications and extra work entailed for employers in making weekly and monthly deductions and returns and for the Government in handling collections and refunds, make it impracticable for the Province to collect this 5% personal income tax.

A Temporary Arrangement

The signing of this agreement will not solve Ontario's tax problems. It is, at best, a stop-gap, pending the working out of a more satisfactory distribution of tax and revenue sources. Nor does the agreement provide a solution to the municipal problem which is, in turn, dependent on a shift of taxes and revenues from the Federal Government to the provinces and from the provinces to the municipalities.

We have urged the Federal Government to begin discussions with the provinces now with a view to attaining these objectives. The present tax system is outmoded. The rapid growth of industry and population in Ontario has created enormous demands for provincial and municipal public services in the form of new hospitals, schools, highways, sewers, waterworks and projects for conservation and pollution control. But in the face of this expansion, the tax structure has remained immobile and out of balance with the requirements of the provinces and municipalities.

Our object should be to achieve a tax structure that is favorable to industrial expansion and gives full play to the willingness and power of the people to work and save. At the same time it should be clear, equitable and in balance with the need of each level of government. We must aim not only at the social justice in taxation, but also at devising a system which best assures that economy and efficiency in government services will be encouraged.

Re-establish Economic Committee

At the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1945-46, an Economic Committee, consisting of technical advisers of the Federal and Provincial governments, was established and accepted as permanent machinery by all the governments to serve as a fact-finding body on taxes and other fiscal matters. This Economic Committee held meetings in December, 1945, and again in January, 1946, but its work was not continued. We urge the Federal Government to re-constitute this Economic Committee. The Committee should then be directed to study the Canadian tax structure, including the distribution of taxes and revenues and the allocation of functions among governments, and to report on the fiscal measures which will best serve to promote good government at all levels.

The negotiations from the beginning leading to this agreement have been conducted in an atmosphere of goodwill, and there is every reason to believe that such progress could be made in developing a more permanent and satisfactory solution through the studies and reports of the Economic Committee.

New Plastic Car Body Resists Rust, Milady's Driving

Naugatuck Chemicals, the makers of a new half-plastic-half-glass car body, don't claim they have the answer to the garage-door-hitting lady motorists. But when you take a look at their product, you'll see why the woman driver joke may someday be as obsolete as the horse-drawn carriage.

This "car of tomorrow" is a wonderful weapon for any frustrated driver.

You can hit a tree (at speeds under 25 m.p.h.) and the tough material — a combination of Vibrin polyester resins and glass fibre — will spring back to its original shape after impact. Any trees hit at over 25 m.p.h may dent your fenders slightly, but an hour's work and 90c worth of materials will fix things up. (This "no damage" guarantee doesn't extend to the driver.)

When and where you'll be able to buy this little crash wagon is not quite clear at present.

A few have been made at the Glasspar Co., Costa Mesa, Calif., and the material is now being produced at the Naugatuck Chemical Co., a division of Dominion Rubber, at Elmira, Ont., but today's operation is still in the experimental stage.

Of sports car design, the body fits over any car chassis with a wheel base up to 102 in. Plans are eventually to manufacture a variety of sizes to fit the standard North American car with an average wheel base of 115 in.

The 1/8-in. thick material is about 65% plastic, 35% glass. It won't rust or oxidize and its light weight (a small car body weighs 175 lbs.) means gasoline saving, less tire wear, and a lower centre of gravity for added safety.

The hitch is to adapt this "miracle" to mass production. Molds and dies are very expensive and heavy, costly machinery would have to be used. Freedom of design is still limited and an integral color process has not yet been developed.

The car bodies are now being built by simply putting a few layers of Fibreglass fabric into a hollow mold, painting on about 15 gal. of the plastic resin and leaving it to harden overnight.

The partnership of glass and plastic was first used for World War II aircraft radomes. Since then, the reinforced plastic material has been gaining popularity in fishing rods, housings for air compressors, decorative panelling, and as a hull for small boats. Refrigerators, washing machine, insulation, ski, and even coffin manufacturers have been investigating the possibilites of makng use of the hard, light plastic.

The idea, company officials are quick to point out, is not to try to put steel, aluminum out of business, but to promote use of the new material where it can do a better job at a lower cost.

Price of the new car body is about $700 (a small steel body costs $600). The big cost advantage is in maintenance. Damage is hard to come by, and to fix a crack or dent you just feather the edges, pour on some liquid resin, cure with heat, and buff over.

The model displaying the new body is on show at the Canadian National Exhibition's Automotive Building. It has recently completed a 10,000-mile hike through the U. S. and plans next to tour eastern Canada.

National Tax Ass'n To Meet in Canada

The tax systems of Canada and of the United States will receive close scrutiny next week when 1,000 members of the National Tax Association meet in Toronto Sept. 9-12.

Philip T. Clark, Ontario's controller of revenue, is chairman of the local arrangements committee, and A. K. Eaton, assistant deputy minister of finance, is the only Canadian member of the program committee. Toronto's Mayor Allan Lamport will welcome the members of the Association to the city. Monteath Douglas, executive director of the Canadian Tax Foundation is chairman of one of the sessions. And J. B. McGeachy, associate editor, Toronto Globe and Mail is guest speaker at the conference banquet.

Among other Canadians taking part in the conference with the subjects of their addresses are:

J. Harvey Perry, research director, Canadian Tax Foundation (Canadian Tax Structure);

A. K. Eaton, assistant deputy finance minister (Canadian Federal Income Tax);

Charles Gavsie, deputy minister of national revenue (Tax Administrative Organization at Federal Level);

J. Gear McEntyre, assistant deputy minister of national revenue (Procedure under Canadian-U.S. Convention on Income and Estate Taxes);

J. R. Petrie, research director, Jones Howard & Co. (Problem of Capital Gains);

K. W. Taylor, assistant deputy finance minister (Canadian Fiscal Policy);

Ernest S. Smith, finance officer, finance department (Canadian Approach — the Federal Viewpoint);

George E. Gathercole, economist, Ontario Government (The Canadian Approach—the Provincial Viewpoint);

R. B. Bryce, assistant deputy finance minister (Expenditure Control in Canadian Federal Financing);

Premier Leslie Frost of Ontario; J. J. McCann, national revenue minister (subjects to be announced).

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The Ontario View On Tax Agreement

Here is the text of Premier Frost's statement on Ontario's tax agreement with the Federal Government.

Ontario last week officially vacated two tax fields to the Federal Government—personal income tax at 5% (not collected since the end of the war) and corporation tax—effective from April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1957; chose to remain in the succession duties field. In return, the province expects to realize $25 millions more over the five-year period than she would by doing her own corporation tax collection, through bulk Ottawa payments. Ontario's view is given in this statement.

For several years Ontario has been engaged in discussions with the Government of Canada on fiscal problems. As a result of these discussions and the negotiations that have followed, an agreement has been entered into, beginning April 1, 1952, and ending March 31, 1957, for the rental to the Federal Government of the sole use of the personal income and corporation tax fields, except with respect to logging and mining taxes.

In return for the exclusive use of the personal income and corporation tax fields, the Federal Government will pay annually to the Province of Ontario a guaranteed minimum payment based upon actual tax experience in the Province, increased according to an escalator formula based on the gross national product per capita and provincial population.

Ontario will continue to levy its own succession duties. The present method of allowing a tax credit under the Federal Act up to one-half the Federal succession duty rate for duties paid to Ontario will also be continued. Thus, there will be no increase in rates of duty.

An important advantage of this agreement is that the rate of corporation income tax in Ontario will be reduced from 54% to 52%, all levied by the Federal Government. Corporations will also be relieved of the special Provincial corporation taxes on capital and place of business.

Under the agreement, the guaranteed minimum payment is $101.5 millions and the adjusted payment for 1952-53 is $137.2 millions, less than the Federal credits which will be allowed to estates by reason of Ontario collecting its own succession duties and also less the statutory subsidy which will be paid directly to the Province in accordance with the provisions of the B.N.A. Act and amendments.

The minimum is made up of the productivity of these fields to Ontario in 1948. The guaranteed minimum payment in each year of the agreement is increased by the amount of the rise in the gross national product per capita and provincial population in the year preceding the year of payment over what they were in 1948. The higher adjusted payment for 1952-53 reflects the increase in the G.N.P. per capita and provincial population between 1948 and 1951. If the G.N.P. should decline sharply, the annual payment would not fall below the guaranteed minimum of $101.8 millions, subject to the adjustments mentioned.

Agreement Covers Corporation and Personal Income Tax Only

The agreement covers two tax fields only — corporation tax and personal income tax. The latter the Province in theory can occupy but in practice cannot. The formula of rental payment includes a number of features and provides for Ontario collecting succession duties and receiving the constitutional statutory subsidy but stripped to its true essence and put in the simplest terms from Ontario's point of view, the rentals from the two taxes for 1952-53 are:

Corporation Tax ..	$97,735,634
Personal Inc. Tax ..	19,796,680

No Surrender of Constitutional Powers

In entering into the agreement, the Province will not surrender any of its constitutional powers. The agreement states explicitly that "it is agreed that neither Canada nor the Province shall be deemed by reason of having entered into this agreement to have surrendered, abandoned or given over to the other any of the powers, rights, privileges or authorities vested in it under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, and any amendments thereto, or otherwise, or to have impaired any such powers, rights, privileges or authorities." The Province will continue to exercise its rights in the fields of mining and logging taxes and all others, except corporation and personal income taxes, vested in it by the Constitution.

Tax Credits in Effect At End of Agreement

The agreement is for a period of five years to March 31, 1957, at which date the Province may re-enter the rented tax fields on terms more favorable than exist at the present time. If Ontario does not renew the rental agreement, the Federal Government is required to allow for a five-year period, from 1957 to 1961 inclusive, the following tax credits:

(1) Allow as a deduction from the personal income tax imposed by the Federal Government a personal income tax imposed by Ontario of 5% of the amount of the Federal tax. This will place the Province in the same position as it was before the agreement.

(2) Allow as a deduction from the duty imposed under the Dominion Succession Duty Act an amount in respect of succession duties paid to the Province of 50% of the Federal duty. This will continue the arrangement which has been in force and which will remain in force during the agreement.

(3) Allow as a deduction from corporation income tax imposed by the Federal Government a corporation income tax imposed by Ontario equal to 7% of the taxable income of the corporation that is attributable to operations in the Province. This is an improvement over the tax credit provided in the 1947 Act.

Ontario's Experience In Past Five Years

The adoption of this new tax agreement emphasizes Ontario's remarkable success in collecting revenues from its own sources during the past five years. In this five-year period ended March 31, 1952, the Government of Ontario raised by way of its own taxes but without imposing personal income taxes, over $13 million more than it would have received under a tax rental agreement.

Had the Province levied a 5% personal income tax during this five-year period — which it was entitled to do without raising the level of personal income tax in Ontario — it would have obtained $71.2 millions from this source alone. This means that in the past five-year period the Ontario tax fields which might have been rented to the Federal Government had a value of $84.2 million more than it was prepared to offer to the Province as rental for them. (Editor's note: The Financial Post, June 28, 1952.)

Results of Negotiation

In the years intervening since 1945, experience has, however, brought about a change of thinking and attitude in several regards and has produced substantial improvements in the agreement, One of Ontario's objections has been that the previous formula was not based upon actual tax collections within the Province or related to the Province's capacity to produce. On this fundamental point, recognition was given in December, 1950.

The minimum payment has also been more than doubled and, of great importance to Ontario, the Federal Government has withdrawn from several fields of taxation. It has modified the basis of calculating the rentals, making them more sensitive to rapid growth in population and production. It has extended from one to five years the period of allowable tax credits which will come into force in 1957 should the Province decide to re-enter the rented tax fields, and, in addition, it has raised the corporation tax credit from 5% to 7% of income.

Some of the principal changes in the present agreement which have been negotiated may be summarized as follows. Some of them were made before, and some after, the December, 1950, Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(1) The recognition of Ontario's tax potential, the formula being based upon actual corporation and personal income tax yields in 1948 with an escalator which will reasonably reflect the increased productivity of the Province.

(2) The arrangement respecting corporation tax and personal income tax has been made more sensitive to the expansion of the Province by use of the previous year's population and gross national product per capita rather than the three-year average as formerly.

(3) Provincial logging royalties and taxes based upon profit have been recognized as a deductible expense of companies for Federal income-tax purposes.

(4) Provincial mining royalties and taxes based upon profit have also been recognized as a deductible expense for Federal income-tax purposes.

(5) The retention of succession duties by the Province has been agreed to and, while the Province has contended that the Federal Government should vacate this field, nevertheless, the present position is an important recognition of the Province's representation.

(6) Protection to the Provinces by inclusion in the agreement of the provisos for re-entry into the field as outlined previously and particularly in the increase from 5% to 7% of the corporation deduction for Provincial tax. This protection is now guaranteed for a period of five years after the termination of the agreement as against one year under the 1947 Act.

(7) The vacation by the Federal Government of four of the five tax fields claimed by the provinces in 1946, namely: gasoline, amusement, electricity and gas, and pari-mutuel.

Provincial Income Tax and Other Considerations

The new arrangement is therefore, a great improvement over the old. It meets a number of the Ontario proposals, commencing with the brief submitted in January, 1946. We believe it is the best arrangement that can be arrived at at the present time, but we are far from convinced that it is the best arrangement that can be devised.

Ontario has consistently sought an arrangement which would recognize fundamental differences between the provinces and meet the needs and the wishes of our sister province of Quebec, and of all the provinces, without at the same time raising the cost to the Federal Government. The key to this solution was that the Federal Government fulfill in a practical way its proposal to make available to the provinces the revenue from a personal income tax of 5% of Federal collections.

Back in 1946, the Federal Minister of Finance introduced a measure providing that provinces which did not receive a rental payment could levy a personal income tax of 5% of Federal collections in the province without raising the level of taxation. The Dominion Income Tax Act was subsequently amended, enabling the taxpayers of Ontario to contribute 5% of their Federal personal income tax to the Government of Ontario without increasing the amount of their income tax payment: 5% would go to the Province and 95% to Ottawa.

Ontario had hoped that the Federal Government would collect this personal income tax for the Province as it had done from 1936 to 1941. This, they would not do. Nor would they rent this field, except as one of the components in a package agreement.

It has been said that the province, itself, should collect this 5% personal income tax. But that step would involve the creation of a large administrative organization, the cost of which would absorb a considerable proportion of the $20 million obtained. Then, there are other difficulties: the Federal Government is collecting at the source, as income is earned, up to 99% of the income tax owing.

The complications and extra work entailed for employers in making weekly and monthly deductions and returns and for the Government in handling collections and refunds, made it impracticable for the Province to collect this 5% personal income tax.

A Temporary Arrangement

The signing of this agreement will not solve Ontario's tax problems. It is, at best, a stop-gap, pending the working out of a more satisfactory distribution of tax and revenue sources. Nor does the agreement provide a solution to the municipal problem which is, in turn, dependent on a shift of taxes and revenues from the Federal Government to the provinces and from the provinces to the municipalities.

We have urged the Federal Government to begin discussions with the provinces now with a view to attaining these objectives. The present tax system is outmoded. The rapid growth of industry and population in Ontario has created enormous demands for provincial and municipal public services in the form of new hospitals, schools, highways, sewers, waterworks and projects for conservation and pollution control. But in the face of this expansion, the tax structure has remained immobile and out of balance with the requirements of the provinces and municipalities.

Our object should be to achieve a tax structure that is favorable to industrial expansion and gives full play to the willingness and power of the people to work and save. At the same time it should be clear, equitable and in balance with the need of each level of government. We must aim not only at the social justice in taxation, but also at devising a system which best assures that economy and efficiency in government services will be encouraged.

Re-establish Economic Committee

At the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1945-46, an Economic Committee, consisting of technical advisers of the Federal and Provincial governments, was established and accepted as permanent machinery by all the governments to serve as a fact-finding body on taxes and other fiscal matters. This Economic Committee held meetings in December, 1945, and again in January, 1946, but its work was not continued. We urge the Federal Government to re-constitute this Economic Committee. The Committee should then be directed to study the Canadian tax structure, including the distribution of taxes and revenues and the allocation of functions among governments, and to report on the fiscal measures which will best serve to promote good government at all levels.

The negotiations from the beginning leading to this agreement have been conducted in an atmosphere of goodwill, and there is every reason to believe that such progress could be made in developing a more permanent and satisfactory solution through the studies and reports of the Economic Committee.

New Plastic Car Body Resists Rust, Milady's Driving

Naugatuck Chemicals, the makers of a new half-plastic-half-glass car body, don't claim they have the answer to the garage-door-hitting lady motorists. But when you take a look at their product, you'll see why the woman driver joke may someday be as obsolete as the horse-drawn carriage.

This "car of tomorrow" is a wonderful weapon for any frustrated driver.

You can hit a tree (at speeds under 25 m.p.h.) and the tough material — a combination of Vibrin polyester resins and glass fibre — will spring back to its original shape after impact. Any trees hit at over 25 m.p.h may dent your fenders slightly, but an hour's work and 90c worth of materials will fix things up. (This "no damage" guarantee doesn't extend to the driver.)

When and where you'll be able to buy this little crash wagon is not quite clear at present.

A few have been made at the Glasspar Co., Costa Mesa, Calif., and the material is now being produced at the Naugatuck Chemical Co., a division of Dominion Rubber, at Elmira, Ont., but today's operation is still in the experimental stage.

Of sports car design, the body fits over any car chassis with a wheel base up to 102 in. Plans are eventually to manufacture a variety of sizes to fit the standard North American car with an average wheel base of 115 in.

The 1/8-in. thick material is about 65% plastic, 35% glass. It won't rust or oxidize and its light weight (a small car body weighs 175 lbs.) means gasoline saving, less tire wear, and a lower centre of gravity for added safety.

The hitch is to adapt this "miracle" to mass production. Molds and dies are very expensive and heavy, costly machinery would have to be used. Freedom of design is still limited and an integral color process has not yet been developed.

The car bodies are now being built by simply putting a few layers of Fibreglass fabric into a hollow mold, painting on about 15 gal. of the plastic resin and leaving it to harden overnight.

The partnership of glass and plastic was first used for World War II aircraft radomes. Since then, the reinforced plastic material has been gaining popularity in fishing rods, housings for air compressors, decorative panelling, and as a hull for small boats. Refrigerators, washing machine, insulation, ski, and even coffin manufacturers have been investigating the possibilites of makng use of the hard, light plastic.

The idea, company officials are quick to point out, is not to try to put steel, aluminum out of business, but to promote use of the new material where it can do a better job at a lower cost.

Price of the new car body is about $700 (a small steel body costs $600). The big cost advantage is in maintenance. Damage is hard to come by, and to fix a crack or dent you just feather the edges, pour on some liquid resin, cure with heat, and buff over.

The model displaying the new body is on show at the Canadian National Exhibition's Automotive Building. It has recently completed a 10,000-mile hike through the U. S. and plans next to tour eastern Canada.

National Tax Ass'n To Meet in Canada

The tax systems of Canada and of the United States will receive close scrutiny next week when 1,000 members of the National Tax Association meet in Toronto Sept. 9-12.

Philip T. Clark, Ontario's controller of revenue, is chairman of the local arrangements committee, and A. K. Eaton, assistant deputy minister of finance, is the only Canadian member of the program committee. Toronto's Mayor Allan Lamport will welcome the members of the Association to the city. Monteath Douglas, executive director of the Canadian Tax Foundation is chairman of one of the sessions. And J. B. McGeachy, associate editor, Toronto Globe and Mail is guest speaker at the conference banquet.

Among other Canadians taking part in the conference with the subjects of their addresses are:

J. Harvey Perry, research director, Canadian Tax Foundation (Canadian Tax Structure);

A. K. Eaton, assistant deputy finance minister (Canadian Federal Income Tax);

Charles Gavsie, deputy minister of national revenue (Tax Administrative Organization at Federal Level);

J. Gear McEntyre, assistant deputy minister of national revenue (Procedure under Canadian-U.S. Convention on Income and Estate Taxes);

J. R. Petrie, research director, Jones Howard & Co. (Problem of Capital Gains);

K. W. Taylor, assistant deputy finance minister (Canadian Fiscal Policy);

Ernest S. Smith, finance officer, finance department (Canadian Approach — the Federal Viewpoint);

George E. Gathercole, economist, Ontario Government (The Canadian Approach—the Provincial Viewpoint);

R. B. Bryce, assistant deputy finance minister (Expenditure Control in Canadian Federal Financing);

Premier Leslie Frost of Ontario; J. J. McCann, national revenue minister (subjects to be announced).

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ONE VIEW OF THE MARKET:

Here Are Stocks Traded By Continental Life In '51

Canadian life insurance companies have an investment of $82 millions in Canadian stocks. As a service to its readers, The Financial Post presents here one of a series reporting on the holdings of individual companies, and changes in its portfolio of Canadian preferred and common stocks in the past year.

Continental Life Insurance Co. in 1951 reduced its holdings of preferred stocks from 8% to 7.1% of invested assets, and reduced common stock holdings from 6.5% to 5.8%. Stocks were carried at a total value of $3,017,359 on the balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1951.

During the year, in its holdings of Canadian stocks, Continental Life Insurance:

—added two new preferred stock holdings;

—increased its holdings of six preferred and six common stocks;

—reduced its holdings of three preferred and four common stocks;

—eliminated from its portfolio four preferred and six common stocks.

New preferred stockholdings at Dec. 31, 1951, were Bathurst Power & Paper Co. A and P. L. Robertson Mfg. Co. 5%.

Preferred stockholdings were increased in Abitibi Power & Paper Co. $1.50, Canada Cement Co., Dominion Fabrics Ltd. 2nd, Fraser Cos. 4¾%, Imperial Varnish & Color Co. and Zeller's Ltd. 5%.

Common stocks increased were Aluminium Ltd., Canadian Celanese Ltd., Crown Cork & Seal Co., International Nickel Co., Ontario Loan & Debenture Co. and Bank of Nova Scotia.

Preferred stockholdings reduced were Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd. 4%, Steel Co. of Canada 7%, and Western Grocers Ltd. $1.40.

Common stockholdings were reduced in Ontario & Quebec Railway Co., Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Dominion Glass Co. and Steel Co. of Canada.

Preferred stocks eliminated from the portfolio were Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. 5%, H. R. MacMillan Export Co. A, Wm. Neilson Ltd. 5% and Provincial Paper Ltd. 4%.

Common stocks eliminated were Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Canadian Cottons Ltd., Dominion Bridge Co., Imperial Oil Ltd., Ogilvie Flour Mills and Ontario Steel Products Co.

Holdings of Canadian preferred and common stocks at Dec. 31, 1951, together with the change in number of shares held during the preceding year show as follows:

HOLDINGS OF CANADIAN PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCKS

	Held at Dec. 31/51 No. of	Chges. Since Dec. 31/50 Shares
PREFERRED:		
Anglo Cdn. Tele. 4½%	500	......
B. C. Telephone Co. 6%	100	......
Do. 4¾%	250	......
Calgary Power 4½%	25	......
Gatineau Power 5½%	250	......
Do. 5%	100	......
N. S. Lt. & Pwr. 4½%	100	......
Power Corp. 6% 2nd pf.	400	......
Do. 6% 1st pref.	100	......
Saguenay Power 4¼%	400	......
Shaw. Water & Pr. 4% A	2,000	......
South. Can. Power 6%	130	......
Un. Fuel Invests. 6% A	300	......
Abitibi Pwr. & Pap. $1.50	4,000	+500
Bathurst Power & Pap. A	500	+500
Caldwell Linen $1.50 1st pf.	500	......
Canada Cement	1,000	+500
Can. Celanese $1	600	......
Do. $1.75	700	......
Can. Cottons 6%	200	......
Can. Fairbanks-Morse 6%	100	......
Can. Ice Machine	325	......
Can. Oil Cos. 4%	200	......
Do. 8%	105	......
Can. Wirebound Box. A	500	......
Cassidy's Ltd. 7%	200	......
Davis Leather A	500	......
Dom. Fabrics 2nd pref.	600	+74
Dom. Malting Co. Ltd. 5%	500	......
Dom. Tar & Chem. $1	1,000	......
Dunlop Tire & Rub. 5%	500	—500
Eddy Paper A	1,000	......
Empire Brass Mfg. 5%	500	......
Fraser Cos. 4¾%	318	......
General Steel Wares 5%	300	......
Gordon Mackay & S. A	3,000	......
Hamilton Cotton 5%	100	......
Howard Smith Paper 4%	1,700	—200
Imp. Tobacco 4%	1,000	......
Imp. Varnish & Colour	700	+103
Internat. Metal Ind. 4½%	1,000	......
MacMillan, H. R., Ex. A	....	—2,500
McColl-Frontenac Oil 4%	400	......
Modern Containers A	500	......
Monarch Knitting 4½%	500	......
Morgan & Co., H. 4¾%	500	......
Nat. Drug & Chem.	2,000	......
Nat. Grocers	800	......
Neilson, Wm. 5%	....	—205
Ont. Steel Products 7%	393	......
Price Bros. 4%	400	......
Provincial Paper 4%	....	—700
Robertson, P. L., 5%	250	......
Rolland Paper 4¼%	500	......
Scarfe & Co. A	500	......
Scythes & Co. 5%	300	......
Simpsons Ltd. 4½%	600	......
Slater, N. $2.12	200	......
Steel Co. of Can. 7%	3,060	—1,940
Tamblyn, G. 4%	500	......
United Steel Corp. 6% A	520	......
Western Grocers $1.40	275	—25
Weston Ltd. 4½%	500	......
Zeller's Ltd. 5%	750	+125
Do. 6%	400	......
COMMON STOCKS:		
Ont. & Que. Railway	54	—100
Bell Telephone of Can.	....	—1,600
Consumers' Gas of Tor.	300	......
Aluminum Ltd.	1,100	+600
Can. Malting	200	......
Can. Celanese	1,000	+400
Can. Cottons	....	—200
Cons. Mng. & Smelting	500	—250
Crown Cork & Seal	200	+200
Dom. Bridge	500	—500
Dom. Glass	500	—1,000
General Steel Wares	500	......
Goderich Elevator & Tr.	1,000	......
H. Walker-Good. & Worts	700	......
Hudson Bay Mng. & S.	500	......
Imperial Oil	....	—1,000
Imp. Tobacco	1,800	......
Imp. Varnish & Colour	300	......
Internat. Nickel	2,000	......
Kerr-Addison G. M.	500	......
Labatt, John	1,000	......
Moore Corp.	900	......
Nat. Breweries	600	......
Noranda Mines	400	......
Ogilvie Flour Mills	....	—500
Ont. Steel Products	....	—50
Powell River	2,250	*
Russell Industries	2,000	......
Southam Co.	500	......
Stedman Bros.	1,600	......
Steel Co. of Can.	1,500	—500
Can. Permanent Mtge.	2,500	......
Huron & Erie Mtge.	600	......
Montreal Trust	500	†
Nat. Trust	2,000	......
Ont. Loan & Debenture	250	+25
Banque Can. Nat.	750	......
Can. Bank of Commerce	3,475	......
Dom. Bank	2,475	......
Imp. Bank of Can.	4,000	......
Bank of Montreal	2,475	......
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,562	+512
Royal Bank of Canada	2,570	......
Bank of Toronto	2,640	......

*Adjusted for 3-for-1 stock split in 1951.
†Adjusted for 5-for-1 stock split in 1951.

Of the company's total invested assets, 65.3% were bonds and 13.7% mortgage investments, while stock investments totaled 12.9% of the whole. An analysis of invested assets at the end of each of the last four years shows as follows:

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1951 %	1950 %	1949 %	1948 %
Bonds:				
Government	29.4	31.1	32.3	35.1
Municipal	13.5	12.2	12.0	10.6
Other	22.4	21.2	20.8	20.4
Total	65.3	64.5	65.1	66.1
Mortgages:				
Urban	13.7	11.7	11.2	9.4
Policy Loans	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.2
Stocks:				
(a) Preferred	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.9
(b) Common	5.8	6.5	6.8	7.1
Total	12.9	14.5	14.5	15.0
Real Estate	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
Other	.1	1.7	1.7	1.9
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When is Vehicle Not Vehicle? Tariff Board to Hear Appeals

OTTAWA (Staff) — The Department of National Revenue chickens are coming home to roost.

Two appeals to be heard this month by the Tariff Board from rulings of the Customs Division are based on the contention of the importers that certain types of machinery which were classified for duty under tariff item 427 should have been entered as "vehicles" under tariff item 438a.

The first appeal has been taken by the Frost Machinery Co. of Winnipeg in connection with a 24-inch portable belt conveyor. The second, entered by General Supply Co. of Canada, Ottawa, has to do with a power shovel. Both appeals will be heard on Sept. 16.

Reductions in import duties would be substantial in both cases if the appeals were successful. More important would be a precedent which would slash duties across the board in cases of imported machinery. And the whole thing was hatched originally by the Department of National Revenue itself.

Section 2r of the Customs Act, which has stood for the last 80 years, gives a long list of things that are to be defined as vehicles for the purpose of the Act. But the lawmakers of the day, just in case they had forgotten something, added the phrase "any conveyance of what kind soever." The purpose of this broad definition, pretty obviously was to give customs officials unlimited powers to seize anything used to smuggie goods across the border.

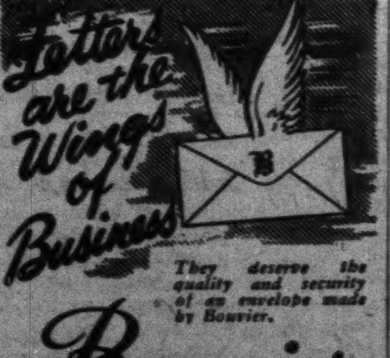
Until last January, the section was never used as a basis for classifying imports for duty purposes. Then some legal light in the department discovered its possibilities. An appeal was being heard against the duty imposed by the Department on tires for a transporting road scraper. This type of road scraper carries the dirt for some distance before dumping it and the Department argued that this placed it within the definition of a vehicle under Section 2r and that the tires were therefore dutiable at the higher rate as rubber tires for a vehicle.

The Tariff Board agreed. In a ruling of more than usual length, it gave its opinion that Section 2r had been included in the Act only to cover smuggling and not to classify imports for duty purposes. Nevertheless it found that the Parliament of the day had neglected to point this out and that it therefore had no other course but to support the Department's case.

There was a broad implication in the judgment, however, that what was sauce for the goose might be far richer gravy for the gander, unless the law was changed. It had been fully expected that the Government would take the hint and amend the Act at the time of the budget.

Failure to make the change is explained officially on the ground that it didn't seem necessary. This may indicate that the department feels confident that it will have a strong case to carry to the Exchequer Court on the point of law if the pending appeals are allowed by the Tariff Board.

MARKET COMMENT
The informed opinion of men experienced in market analysis is given regularly in this investment feature. For profit add their viewpoints to yours. You get them in
THE FINANCIAL POST
BY MAIL ONLY $6 A YEAR



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YOU ASKED US

INCOME TAX

Indians' Income Tax

Do Canadian Indians pay income tax?

Under the law affecting Indians, they are not liable for income tax, while living on the reservation, for any income they make on the reservation — from farming, working for wages, investment income as from a house on the reservation which they own and rent to somebody else. But income earned or accrued from investments off the reservation is taxable. This would include personal earnings and investment income from sources located elsewhere than on the reservation.

Interest on Bequest

Some time ago I was left $10,000 by a relative. But before I actually received the money it had earned some $300. I believe I am not liable for income tax on bequests but is all this money income-tax-free to me?

The capital portion of bequests is free of income tax. But in your case the capital received under the bequest earned some income. This return, whether it be interest, dividends, rents, etc., is subject to income tax in your hands.

INVESTMENTS

Can. Marconi

Please give me some information on Canadian Marconi Co. Where does it stand in the television field?

Canadian Marconi manufactures radio equipment for every type of service, nuclear and radar instruments and radio and television receivers. It also operates radio stations CFCF and CFCF-FM in Montreal.

The company has 4,554,682 common shares outstanding of $1 par each. More than 50% of the stock is held by an English holding company, Canmar Investment Co., which is controlled by Cable and Wireless Ltd. (now owned by the British Government as a result of its nationalization program in 1946). Earnings in recent years have been as follows: 1945, $197,605; 1946, $25,948 (loss); 1947, $67,872; 1948, $388,971 (loss); 1949, $26,656; 1950, $312,274; 1951, $106,671. Earnings per share in that period from 1945 to 1951 inclusive, were 4c, 0.6c (loss), 1.5c, 8.5c (loss), 0.6c, 6.9c and 2.3c.

Equity per share based on total assets, including investments at market value, less patents and patent rights, current liabilities, mortgage payable, and pension reserve, amounted to $1.10 at Dec. 31, 1951.

Highest earnings per share since 1926 amounted to 8.4c (in 1942). The company paid an initial dividend of 4c per share June 1, 1940, and made similar payments June 1, 1941 to 1946 inclusive. No dividends have been paid since that time.

We understand the company has been obtaining approximately the same share of the market for television receivers in Canada as it now holds in the radio set field. Canada has had no television transmitting stations of its own in operation up till now, although one new station is due to go into operation in Montreal early in September and another at Toronto about the same time. Both of these will be operated by the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp. The government has not licensed any privately owned television transmitting stations, and has stated that it will not do so until the CBC telecasting is properly established. This may involve a further delay of at least a year or two, industry sources believe.

Thus the market for television sets to date has been mainly in areas close to the U. S. border where television sets can pick up TV programs from U. S. stations. There are approximately 22 television set manufacturers in the field in Canada, who sold $20.8 millions worth of sets last year and $8.4 millions in the first four months of 1952.

Manufacturers are hoping that TV set business will get a shot in the arm with the start of regular CBC programs, but for areas such as Montreal where only very poor reception from American stations is available they feel that it may be fairly tough competitive selling until reception from more stations is available to give TV viewers a greater variety of programs.

Canadian Marconi hopes to get in the television transmitting business if and when the government allows private operators to go into the business. They applied for a license for a television transmitting station as far back as 1938 and renewed this application after the war, but so far have not been allowed to do any telecasting.

Can. General-Tower Makes Vinyl Flooring

Claimed to be the first vinyl flooring manufactured in Canada, a new floor covering is to be put on the market by Canadian General-Tower Ltd., Galt, Ont., in a few weeks. It will be known as "Tower Vinyl Flooring."

Selected wholesalers will handle it with company salesmen calling on architects, institutions and special accounts. Great wearing quality along with ease of maintenance and eye appeal are cited as features.

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BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
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"YOUR MANAGER"
THE BANK OF TORONTO

Established firm of Chartered Accountants would like to hear from young firm of Certified Public Accountants with some staff with a view to making arrangements of mutual advantage — Confidential —
BOX 10, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

There's useful information in this ad...clip it!

HELP YOUR POST OFFICE HELP YOU!

1. ADDRESS YOUR MAIL CORRECTLY- Write clearly and give COMPLETE address; include Postal Zone Number in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

2. ADVISE YOUR FRIENDS of your correct address (and zone number if applicable)—especially if you have moved to a new address. Get the habit of including your return address on top left corner of envelopes or parcels.

3. WRAP PARCELS SECURELY—tie with strong cord—and put on sufficient postage. When in doubt have your Post Office weigh parcels and letters and avoid double postage due.

Help your Post Office give you faster, better mail service by remembering these things!

LETTER MAIL
1st Class requires: local delivery, 3¢ for the first ounce, 1¢ for each additional ounce; out-of-town (Canada, U.S., and all other countries of North and South America, British Commonwealth, France, Spain) delivery, 4¢ for first ounce, 2¢ for each additional ounce. Air Mail (domestic), 7¢ for first ounce, 5¢ for each additional ounce. (Inquire at Post Office for airmail rates to other countries.)

PRINTED MATTER
Cards, circulars, etc., entirely printed—when addressed to individuals by name—2¢ for the first 2 ounces, 1¢ for each additional 2 ounces. When such mail is addressed "To Householder" (not by name) it requires 1⅓¢ for the first 2 ounces, and 1¢ for each additional 2 ounces.

NEWSPAPERS or PERIODICALS
mailed by individuals require 2¢ for the first 4 ounces and 1¢ for each additional 4 ounces.

PARCELS
Play safe! Have your nearest Post Office weigh them. You can now send Air Parcel Post up to 25 pounds in weight. Ask about this fast air delivery service!

CANADA POST OFFICE
HON. ALCIDE CÔTÉ, Q.C., M.P. POSTMASTER GENERAL
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FOUNDED 1710
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MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Staff Changes

Chartered banks announce the following staff changes:

Royal:

A. J. D. BRIDGE, accountant, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, to be manager, Pembina & Oakenwald, Fort Garry, Man.

T. J. JACKMAN, Maracaibo, Venezuela, to be manager, Puerto la Cruz, Venezuela.

F. G. S. CARGILL, assistant manager, Yonge & Bloor, to be manager, Eglinton & Tarlton, Toronto.

M. W. HALL, Park & Bernard, Montreal, to be acting manager, Stephenville, Nfld.

F. K. L. SMITH, Kingston, Jamaica, to be accountant, San Juan, P.R.

T. B. GAUDETTE, accountant, Joliette, Que., to be accountant, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

I. M. MacDOUGALD, Middleton, N.S., to be accountant, Pictou, N.S.

R. N. B. MacDONALD, 105th St., Edmonton, Alta., to be accountant, Camrose, Alta.

A. H. PETERS, Whitney Pier, Sydney, N.S., to be accountant, Parrsboro, N.S.

G. H. KERR, assistant accountant, Kirkland Lake, Ont., promoted to accountant.

D. L. MONCRIEF, assistant accountant, Danforth & Leyton, Toronto, promoted to accountant.

E. J. RADIGAN, assistant accountant, Chatham, Ont., promoted to accountant.

B. D. HAUSER, assistant accountant, Foam Lake, Sask., promoted to accountant.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
Mutual Casualty Company
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
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THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

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How To "Sell" Fire Prevention

Ottawa Chief Describes Award-Winning Program

Approach of Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 5 to 11, spotlights efforts of different municipalities to streamline their firefighting programs.

To stimulate interest, contests are held right across the country and awards made for the best fire prevention program each year. Top honors in 1951 went to Ottawa, first in an all-Canada competition, in an Ontario provincial contest and in the competition of the National Fire Protection Association, an international organization with a large Canadian membership. In the last 10 years no Canadian Fire Department has stood higher regularly over the period than Ottawa.

Fire Chief G. C. Burnett of Ottawa here reports on Ottawa's program.

By G. C. BURNETT

The majority of fires are caused in dwellings and we therefore organized our whole department to try to inspect not only the business section of Ottawa but by house-to-house call advise the occupants of any fire hazard which might exist within the home.

After this inspection a report was left with the occupant on the conditions found with one of our pamphlets advising of the hazards of fire. Over 10,000 of these dwelling inspections were made and nearly 25,000 pamphlets distributed during the campaign.

It has been long recognized by Fire Departments that children can play a large part in fire prevention and an effort is made each year to visit all schools for the purpose of carrying out fire drills and giving talks on how to prevent fire in homes and what action to take when a fire is discovered.

Visit Schools

During Fire Prevention Week, certain pieces of our fire apparatus visited each school and put on a demonstration for the children in handling fire fighting and life saving equipment. When this demonstration is completed, each child is given a Junior Fire Inspector's badge, making him a Fire Inspector during the campaign and the coming year.

Every co-operation was offered by the schools and last year we had the different schools appoint 17 of their older members who reported to one of our fire halls each day of the fire prevention campaign. After drawing for positions, they were detailed to take over the department as Captains, District Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs and Chief Supt. of Fire Alarms and Fire Prevention Inspector.

It was very interesting to see how these boys took over their positions and drove around in the chief's car to all calls which were received that day. I personally had a young lad each day act as Chief and he drove with me in my car and followed the activities of the position throughout the day.

After these boys had carried out their duties, they wrote essays on Fire Department work which were read in their school classes.

Badges for Children

With the co-operation of our Senior Board of Trade Fire Prevention Bureau, 5,000 Junior Inspector Badges were provided and prizes were donated for the best essay written by the school children throughout the fire prevention campaign.

In all the High Schools at the morning session, fire prevention pictures provided by the Dominion Fire Commissioner's Office were shown and short talks given by our inspectors on the hazards of fire.

Visit Service Clubs

Prior to and during Fire Prevention Week members of our department visited each service club meeting and with their co-operation, showed pictures and gave a short talk on fire hazards in the home and places of business and fire prevention pamphlets were placed on members' tables.

Radio was widely used throughout the year and during Fire Prevention Week we were very pleased to have the members of our Council, Board of Trade, and Insurance Association give fire prevention talks for us over the radio net-work each day.

Our theatres co-operated in allowing us to display domestic appliances in their main foyers showing how fires start through carelessness. Each day during Fire Prevention Week theatres showed a film on fire prevention with the co-operation of the Dominion Fire Commissioner's office. Every theatre displayed warning signs near the box office or lunch counter exhorting the people to cultivate careful habits since smoking causes so many fires.

Through co-operation of our Senior Board of Trade large fire prevention banners were supplied which were displayed in front of our fire halls. Other large fire prevention banners, made up by our own department, were used on city trucks and fire department apparatus which greatly assisted us in bringing a message of fire prevention to our citizens.

Along the main streets, with the co-operation of merchants, department members were allowed to place large stencils on the windows which told the populace that fires are costly and to exercise fire prevention. Many of these signs are still intact and the merchants have no desire to remove them.

Some of our merchants also co-operated in allowing their front window space to be used for the displaying of fire hazards and the prevention of same.

Every co-operation was offered by our local newspapers in displaying photographs and writing up the activities of Fire Prevention Week which went into nearly every home in our city and helped greatly in bringing a fire prevention message to our citizens.

Prior to and through Fire Prevention Week fire prevention stickers were used on all envelopes sent out by our city officials, service clubs, and many other organizations which we supplied with these stickers.

Fire Drills

With the co-operation of Sgt. Scholfield of the RCMP arrangements were made to hold fire drills in all government buildings and fire prevention talks and demonstrations were given by the members of our department.

Essential Knowledge

Maximum efficiency in the handling of fire fighting equipment requires a detailed knowledge of the building in which a fire is being fought: knowledge of its hazards, its protection equipment, its structural features affecting the spread of fire, entry and its exits for the safety of firemen as well as for the efficient handling of a fire to eliminate unnecessary loss of life and property.

In past years it was not advisable to remove apparatus far from a fire station or have many members of a fire brigade doing fire inspection work in their district, as they would be out of commission for a call. Recently, with radio equipped apparatus, all the personnel and apparatus in a fire station can be taken to any location in their district for inspection work as they are constantly in commission, and this type of inspection gave all the members the opportunity of seeing conditions as they exist.

Each day, one of the station crews with apparatus along with a District Fire Chief inspect by radio in the business district. With the apparatus on the street carrying banners and the members doing inspection work, much interest was shown by our citizens in this type of inspection. It has also proven an advantage to the men in being able to learn the conditions in their district as a body, rather than sit around the fire hall waiting for a call.

These fire inspection programs have more than proven their worth.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company

CONSULT your AGENT OR BROKER as you would your doctor or lawyer

34 King Street East
TORONTO

THE HIDDEN ASSET
on your balance sheet

• The average man, when computing his worth, generally disregards his greatest asset—good health. Because it cannot be expressed in figures, it is easily overlooked.

Similarly, accounting practices seldom take cognizance of the asset of fire safety. But if you own a plant or building equipped with a modern sprinkler system, you have such an asset on your balance sheet hidden under the heading, "Land and Buildings."

Even if you don't see it, it's a real asset. You realize it every time a small fire is extinguished at the source—every time you pay less on your fire insurance premiums—every time you sign a profitable contract containing a delivery time clause—every time your inventory swells—every time you read about a fire that started small and grew into a disaster.

You don't have a sprinkler system? Well, isn't it about time you started thinking about one for your property? We've been thinking about it for more than fifty years and have developed a plan along thoroughly scientific lines that will interest you. It's called *"Automatic" Sprinkler 10-Point Fire Protection*. To help you realize how much of an asset engineered fire-safety can be in your own operations, we'd like to send you our latest descriptive literature, "The ABC of Fire Protection." Ask for your copy now.

What's worth Insuring is worth Protecting

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MONTREAL 15, QUEBEC
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"Automatic" Sprinkler
FIRST IN FIRE PROTECTION

New Planes To Help CPA Lower Times

MONTREAL (Staff)—Delivery of the 17 aircraft currently on order for Canadian Pacific Airlines will boost the company's total fleet to 64 planes. The new additions include four different types of aircraft.

For the mountainous routes of Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, CPA has on order five new Convair-liners, which are fully pressurized, twin-engined, 40-passenger aircraft costing some $480,000 each and having a top speed of 340 mph. They'll fly the routes between Vancouver and Grande Prairie, Vancouver and Calgary, Vancouver and Whitehorse, and Edmonton and Whitehorse, replacing DC-3's presently in service. The company hopes to take delivery of all five late this year.

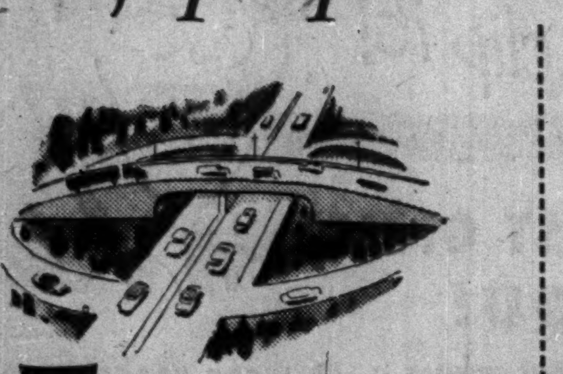
Also scheduled for delivery in late 1952 are six Super DC-6's costing about $1.2 million apiece. They will replace DC-4's on the Vancouver-Honolulu flight, cutting flying time by five and a half hours, and are also destined for service early next year on the company's Orient route.

The two Ghost engine-powered jet comets, again scheduled for delivery late this year, will be used on the Honolulu-Sydney service and will chop the flying time between these points by nearly 50%. Costing around $1.2 millions each, they are expected to be operating on this route by about next March.

Finally, CPA's four longer-range jet Comets, delivery of which is scheduled for 1954, are expected to be used on the Vancouver-Honolulu flight. They will cost $1.5 millions each.

The four DC-4's which will be replaced on the Pacific flights will be diverted to domestic routes having a heavy density of traffic.

What do millions of people own that . . .

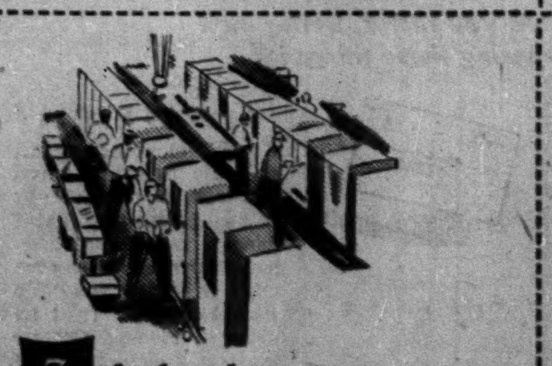


1 helps break traffic bottlenecks?

Life insurance — because a large part of the money that people put aside in life insurance is invested in ways that help provide new roads and bridges . . . as well as new homes, stores, waterworks, power plants and other aids to better living.

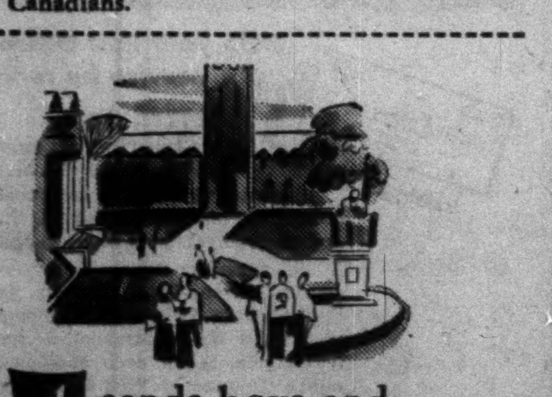
2 aids science's battle against disease?

Life insurance — through several important medical research projects which are supported wholly or in part by funds contributed by life insurance companies. As a result, chances of living longer, healthier lives are being increased for all Canadians.



3 helps keep Canada strong?

Again — *life insurance!* The money set aside by millions of policyholders plays an important part in financing Canada's industrial economy. And this, in turn, strengthens it and provides essential support for the nation's defence program.



4 sends boys and girls to college?

This is another important job that *life insurance* does — while also providing money for family emergencies. Some other important uses: retirement income, mortgage repayment, business insurance.

AT YOUR SERVICE!

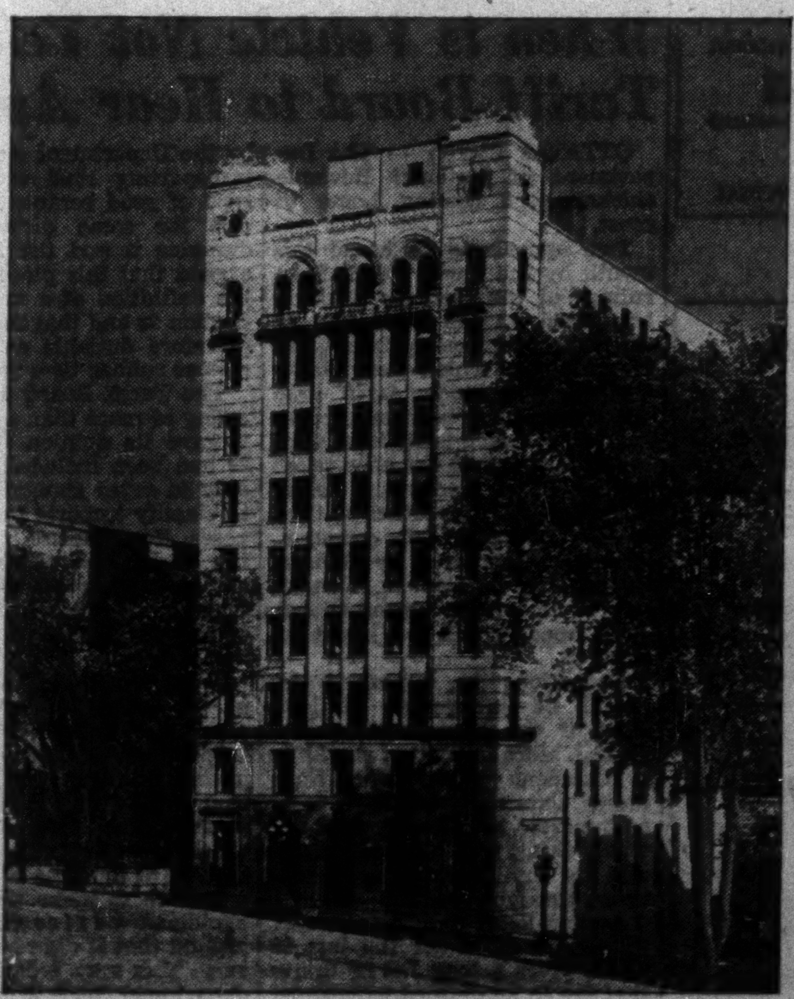
A trained life underwriter — representing one of the more than 50 Canadian, British and United States life insurance companies in Canada — will gladly help you plan for your family's security and your own needs in later years. Rely on him!

L-452FN

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA
"IT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP TO OWN LIFE INSURANCE"

OTIS ELEVATOR MODERNIZATION

ENDS TROUBLE WITH "ORPHANS"



The Norlite Building assumes an obligation to render service of the highest calibre. Located on Wellington Street in Ottawa, right across from the Parliament Buildings, it is in distinguished company. Such monumental buildings as the Head Office of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Canada, the Ottawa Office of the Bank of Montreal, and the U. S. Embassy nearby on Wellington Street contribute to the dignity of this location.

"Repeated disruptions of service while awaiting repair parts and the ever-increasing cost of repairs demonstrated that replacing the Norlite Building's two old elevators was an economic necessity if the building was to be operated on an efficient basis."
Norlite Realty Company Limited, Ottawa, Canada.

The two original elevators in the Norlite Building were made by a concern that years ago ceased to exist. Outlays for repair and maintenance of these "orphan" elevators were soaring. Finally, confronted with a single bill for $1200 and a shut-down period of three months for rebuilding an armature, the owner asked Otis to put in modern equipment.

New Elevators Reduce Costs and Improve Service

The new elevators installed by Otis solve a number of problems. Foremost, they assure excellent service, free from repeated interruptions. A contract for Full Otis Maintenance now takes care of regular inspection and servicing.

The old elevators operated on direct current. Building management had received a letter from Ottawa Hydro advising that this could be expected to cause continual trouble. Modern Otis alternating-current equipment removes the source of difficulty.

No freight elevator was ever installed in the Norlite Building. Cabs of the old passenger elevators had been virtually wrecked by abuse during the handling of office furniture. The Otis elevators now have metal cabs fitted with hooks and protective pads for occasions when cars are used for freight.

The original elevators had car-switch control and manually operated doors. Push-button signal control with self-leveling and automatic power-operated doors are features of the new Otis elevators. Their speed is 500 feet per minute; hoisting machines are of the modern, gearless type. Each car serves nine floors and a basement.

Otis Modernization Offers Economic Advantages

Progressive building managements are studying the economics of elevator modernization. In your building, substantial savings may be possible. For example, recent Otis developments have shown how busy office traffic can be handled without elevator operators. If your original elevators are Otis, the cost of modernization may be reduced substantially by use of existing equipment.

We have 21 offices in Canada's major cities. Call the one near you for figures. Or, write Otis Elevator Company Limited, Head Office and Works, Hamilton, Ontario.

Better elevatoring is the business of Otis

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

DIVIDEND NO. 332

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of forty cents per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter to shareholders of record at 30th September, 1952, and that the same will be payable on and after Saturday, the First day of November next, at any of the offices of the Bank in Canada.

By Order of the Board.
C. SYDNEY FROST, General Manager.
Halifax, N.S., August 26th, 1952.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend:

No par value Common Stock

No. 93, Quarterly 15c. per share, payable October 25th, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 19th, 1952.

V. J. NIXON, Secretary.
Montreal, August 22nd, 1952.

ATLANTIC WHOLESALERS, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 10c per share has been declared on the Class "A" and Class "B" shares of the Company payable Oct. 1, 1952 to shareholders of record Sept. 15, 1952.

By order of the Board.
R. G. SHARPE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC WHOLESALERS, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly Dividend of 2¾% has been declared on the Preferred Shares of The Company payable Dec. 1, 1952 to shareholders of record Nov. 15, 1952.

By order of the Board.
R. G. SHARPE, Secretary.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1952, payable on October 15, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1952, and a special dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share was declared payable on October 15, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

JOHN LABATT LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Dividend No. 31 of twenty-five cents per share has been declared on the outstanding no par value common stock of the Company, payable on the First day of October, 1952, to shareholders of record the Fifteenth day of September, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
W. L. SHORTREED, Secretary.
London, Ontario, August 25, 1952.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends:

6% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock

No. 131, quarterly, $1.50 per share; plus additional 40c per share participation rights for fiscal year ended September 30th, 1952; payable October 15th, 1952, to holders of record at the close of business on September 19th, 1952.

No par value Common Stock

No. 110, quarterly, 40c per share, payable November 15th, 1952, to holders of record at the close of business on October 20th, 1952.

V. J. NIXON, Secretary.
Montreal, August 22nd, 1952.

CANADA DRY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Preferred Stock

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.0625 per share on the $4.25 Cumulative Preferred Stock was declared, payable October 1, 1952 to holders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1952.

Common Stock

A quarterly dividend of $0.125 per share on the Common Stock was declared, payable October 1, 1952 to holders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1952. Transfer books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

Wm. J. WILLIAMS, Vice-Pres. & Secy.

CHARTERED TRUST COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 135

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼% (25c per share) has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the Quarter ending September 30th, 1952, payable October 1st, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
H. G. SOWARD, F.C.I.S., Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, June 17th, 1952.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADIAN SILK PRODUCTS CORPORATION

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty-seven and One-half Cents (37½c) has been declared on the Class "A" common stock outstanding of CANADIAN SILK PRODUCTS CORPORATION, payable October 1st, 1952, to all Shareholders of record as at September 2nd, 1952 for the period ending September 30th, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON G. COOKE, Secretary.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & COMPANY, LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

DIVIDEND ON COMMON

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Twenty (20) Cents a share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of September, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
HERBERT J. SADLER, Secretary.
Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 27th, 1952.

MACMILLAN & BLOEDEL LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of 12½c per share on the Class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th 1952, payable September 30th 1952, to shareholders of record at close of business on September 10th 1952.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of 12½c per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th 1952, plus an extra dividend of 30c per share for the year ending September 30th 1952, payable September 30th 1952, to shareholders of record at close of business on September 10th 1952.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.
Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 27th day of August, 1952.
By order of the Board.
G. D. ECCOTT, Secretary.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends:

6% First Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 109, Quarterly, $1.50 per share.

6% Non-Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock (Par value $50)

No. 101, Quarterly, 75c. per share; payable October 15th, 1952, to holders of record at the close of business on September 19th, 1952.

No par value Common Stock

No. 43, Quarterly, 40c. per share; payable September 30th, 1952, to holders of record at the close of business September 5th, 1952.

V. J. NIXON, Secretary.
Montreal, August 22nd, 1952.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1952 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1952.

Montreal, Aug. 27, 1952.
S. C. Scadding, Secretary

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of fifteen cents ($0.15) per share for the quarter ending September 30, 1952, has been declared on the No Par Value Common Shares of The Foundation Company of Canada Limited, payable October 24, 1952, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
J. R. MILLS, Secretary.
Montreal, Quebec, August 27, 1952.

BROULAN REEF MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 4

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Three Cents per share in Canadian Funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company and will be paid on September 19th, 1952, to shareholders of record September 5th, 1952.

Holders of share certificates of Broulan Porcupine Mines Limited or Porcupine Reef Gold Mines Limited or Bonetal Gold Mines Limited who have not exchanged their certificates should immediately forward their certificates for exchange for certificates of the Company in order to receive this and previous dividends. Such holders who have not yet received the official Letter of Transmittal and explanatory letter covering the exchange of certificates should apply to Chartered Trust Company, Toronto, Ontario.

By Order of the Board.
D. R. MICHENER, Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario, August 27th, 1952.

DOMINION GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1952.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of Forty Cents (40 cents) per share has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1952.

The above Dividends will be paid on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1952, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Friday, the 26th day of September, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
F. N. DUNDAS, Secretary.
Montreal, 27th August, 1952.

THE CALGARY & EDMONTON CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five cents per share was declared on the 21st day of August, 1952, payable on the 15th day of October, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
Chas. E. Reece, Secretary.
DATED at Winnipeg, Manitoba this 21st day of August, 1952.

CONSTRUCTION TRENDS By HARLEY POTTER

'Mechanization' to Cut Cost Keynote of Soviet Building

Construction men in Uncle Joe's camp are going to have to pull up their socks in the next three years. Their targets for the new five-year plan have been announced (although the five-year period started in 1951).

The concoctions of the Kremlin's planners reveal the importance attached to the construction industry even in a Communist country. Problems are similar in a degree, though bureaucratic planning brings problems of its own.

Keynote of the exhortations is lower costs. They want to increase efficiency by "mechanization" and "industrialization."

One of the goals is "comprehensive mechanization" on big building jobs. In this manoeuvre you tie together in some vague way all the different mechanized construction operations. The idea seems to be putting building on a mass production basis similar to manufacturing.

The Reds seem a little ahead of themselves in calling for more brainwork from their engineers. They have trouble keeping up with their work now, the plan reveals. There's an engineer shortage in the Soviet too; larger "projecting cadres" are called for.

A demand that "projecting cadres" get their plans prepared in the accorded time so that plans will be available for construction sites suggests that things get out of gear. More construction sites are readied for jobs than the central planners can provide jobs for.

But much of the plan is impressive, if the socialized industry can make it good.

Although the Commissars want a twofold increase in the supply of basic building materials over the five years, they ask bigger increases in many kinds of equipment. One suspects they're catching up with us rather than passing us, though.

They want to increase the fleet of excavators two and a half times; scrapers and bulldozers, three to four times; mobile cranes four and a half times.

A sinister note is the fact that bulldozers and mobile cranes have extensive military uses.

"Big plants" to make prefabricated reinforced concrete sections are called for. The mobile cranes would tie in with this too.

Big blocks of slag concrete and concrete for industrial building, and other "latest improved" wall materials are on the list. Moscow wants better architecture. To help out there is to be a fourfold increase in polished glass output, increases in various decorative wall facings.

The increase in basic materials includes a 2.1 times increase in cement capacity and "not less than twice" increase in structural steel capacity.

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Real Homes Make Calgary Home Show

Something different from the usual home show has been successfully staged in Calgary. The local housebuilders' association wound up a week-long public viewing of 26 new houses, each by a different Calgary builder.

This way, Calgarians got a much better idea of what's doing in home building than they would have from hunks of houses and building material in an exhibit hall.

The houses are all in one new subdividsion, and were offered for sale at $10,500 to $25,000.

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Housing Note: Election in '53

Talk continues that Ottawa will put up more funds for housing, to fill the gap created by lending institutions reaching the near-saturation point in mortgages.

One thing seems likely: any increase in Government financing of housing won't go into action until close to or after the election next year. Parliament would pass it before then, of course.

The big thing the Government fears from more than 70,000 starts a year is inflationary pressure. Lots of inflationary pressure is building up from other sources in the economy, some of its advisers tell it. That's not good before an election.

Housing starts this year, of course, are expected to run about 60,000-70,000 units. The extension of direct lending by the Government to communities from 5,000-50,000 population is a drop in the bucket. (See Financial Post, Aug. 30.)

As with present limited direct lending, any further Government financing is likely to steer a course of compromise between socialist and private enterprise. The lending institutions would act as Government's agents, handle administration, be able to buy all the mortgages they wanted from the Government.

Not too likely: an increase in the Government's share of joint loans under NHA. It now provides 25% of the money, some builders would like to see it pay 40%. This idea isn't popular with all the lenders: they would have the same administration costs to spread over smaller loans.

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Country-Wide Housing Information

A group of realtors have formed a new service, Trans-Dominion Homes, to exchange information on housing across the country.

Many people are migrating. Big cities in Central Canada are swelling with newcomers. Many executives and employees of companies are going from the east to Calgary and Edmonton.

Aim of the service is to enable a member realtor in their home city to tell them what they'll face in buying a house where they're going. He'll have information on prices, taxes, supply and other items, also pictures of houses. Many Westerners coming East don't know what section of a city they should live in with their income. Many brick-conscious Easterners don't know a frame house is considered first-class out West. They're referred to a realtor at their destination.

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Contact-Controlled Automatic Door

A more familiar sight along Canadian business streets promises to be the new automatic door being pushed by Canadian Pittsburgh Industries and its subsidiary Hobbs Glass. Eighth installation in Canada is nine new doors at the new Bank of Toronto main branch in Winnipeg.

The doors have "Pittcomatic" hinges: you touch a bar, an electric control actuates a hydraulic system that opens the door. A motor near or some distance away operates the hydraulic system. You may adjust the controls so the door opens at a touch or with continued pressure on the vertical bar. Double-acting doors, swinging through 180 deg., may open in or out with either touch or pull from either side. Various technical and economic advantages are claimed. The door, of course, is in competition with electric-eye controlled doors, becoming popular in supermarkets, and doors actuated by treadles under approaches.

A future use: the new Hamilton General Hospital emergency wing — ambulance men will jog the bar with the end of the stretcher cart.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% for the current quarter ending September 30th, 1952, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of the Corporation and will be payable on October 1st, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 18th, 1952.

By order of the Board.
E. R. MEREDITH, Secretary.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable October 15th, 1952, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1952;

Thirty-five cents per share on the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series;

Fifty cents per share on the Class A Shares.

EBEN GOVAN, Secretary.
Winnipeg, Man., August 30th, 1952.

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1952, payable September 30th to shareholders of record at the close of business the 5th day of September, 1952.

$1.25 per share on the 5%-$100 par value Cumulative Preferred stock.

$1.06¼ per share on the 4¼%-$100 par value Cumulative Preferred stock.

$.40 per share on the 5%-$32 par value Cumulative Convertible Preferred stock.

$.50 per share on the 5%-$40 par value Cumulative Convertible Preferred stock.

$.25 per share on the no par value subdivided Common stock. (equivalent to $.50 per share on the old stock).

By order of the Board.
K. J. DOIG, F.C.I.S., Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Quebec, August 28, 1952.

Sapphire Issue Oversubscribed

A $2 million 5% 10-year debenture issue of Sapphire Petroleums has been heavily oversubscribed, The Financial Post is informed. The issue carries a sinking fund and is dated July 1, 1952.

For the first three years, debentures may be converted into common shares on the basis of 22 shares per $100 debentures. For the next three years conversion rate is 18 shares per $100 debentures and in the final four years conversion rate is 15 shares per $100 of debentures.

The new financing will facilitate the company's entry into a number of new projects to be announced shortly.

The issue was distributed by McLaughlin, Reuss & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange and Frame, McFadyen & Co., members, the Toronto Stock Exchange.

A Legitimate Theatre Pays Off

Two Vancouver Youths Are Finding Dollars In Drama

When Thor Arngrim and Stuart Baker opened their Totem Theatre in West Vancouver last summer, they owed $10,000.

They haven't made their first million yet. But they are launched into the building of a $200,000 theatre of their own now that will seat 750.

Here is how the dapper pair did it.

Drawing on a background of university dramatic courses, radio acting and minor public relations work for the entertainment industry in Vancouver, Arngrim and Baker hurled themselves into the venture despite "lose your shirt" warnings from friends in the field.

Perhaps because their shirts were rather tattered anyway — their bank account held $15 on opening night—they had a lot of faith.

They started off with an eight-week outdoor theatrical program in a 1,000-seat bowl built in the shadow of Lions Gate bridge. The sound system was supplied by a firm on an advertising basis. Arngrim and Baker scraped together enough money to buy two spotlights — and they were in business.

$2,000 Profit

At the end of the first week, the tally sheet showed a $1,000 loss. But seven weeks later, at the end of the run, the red changed to black and the figure was $2,000. About $20,000 had been spent on the two-month venture, the promoting pair say.

That success convinced Arngrim, 23, and Baker, 25, that there was a business future for them in year-round legitimate theatre in Vancouver. It also provided enough evidence for them to get additional financial backing in Vancouver.

The result saw Totem move indoors at the corner of Dunsmuir and Beatty streets to open Nov. 20 with an arena-style auditorium and a cast of professional actors drawn mostly from Vancouver's CBC radio talent.

"Since then, there hasn't been a dark night," says Arngrim. "We feel Canadians have to be educated to legitimate theatre and to do that, we've got to give them the same regular performances they have come to expect with movies."

To finance the project, the pair have formed a limited stock company which they claim is the only one on the Canadian dramatic scene.

"Streetcar"

To keep their audiences coming back, Totem is offering some classy entertainment. An example: "Streetcar Named Desire" which ran for four weeks this spring.

A policy of aiming at the best in dramatic offerings, extensive advertising (taking a reported one-third of the budget) and charging moderate prices ($1.50 and $1.25) is apparently paying off. They say a "real cross-section" of Vancouver society is turning out to view comedies in the summer and more serious produtions during the winter season.

At first, Totem met silent opposition from movie houses in the city. Now these theatre managers are advertising in Totem programmes.

Totem is getting along well with Theatre Under The Stars, too. Arngrim and Baker see "TUTS" as opposition only in the artistic sense since the summer theatre presents musicals as against the dramatic fare of Totem. "TUTS" is a civic venture run by the Vancouver parks board with many of its actors appearing in Totem productions.

Awake to sideline schemes, the youthful pair have started displaying paintings of local artists along the walls of their theatre and offering them for sale — with a 15% commission going to Totem.

This summer, Arngrim and Baker traveled to Toronto and New York lining up new plays and actors. They found idle actors scarce in Eastern Canada with the advent of television and say they will have to go to the U. S. for more of their talent in future.

If their hopes materialize, bigger audiences will be seeing some of their productions soon. They are planning to film special productions of their plays which they will sell to CBC for telecasting in Eastern Canada.

Business Rises For Rayon Cos.

MONTREAL(Staff) — Rayon producers, in common with companies in other sections of the textile industry, are currently enjoying a marked upswing in business. Demand has been steadily picking up steam from the previous depressed levels and manufacturers are moving back towards capacity levels of operation. Competition, however, is still very keen and present prices are providing only small profit margins.

Canadian Celanese Ltd., which had been operating at around 15% below capacity earlier this year, has now boosted production by about 5%. And this increase does not reflect the full extent of the improvement in business conditions as the company has been filling part of the higher demand from inventories which it had built up.

Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., the other primary producer of rayon yarns and staple fibre, last month announced it was putting its filament yarn plant at Cornwall back in full production. Last March, this plant was shut down entirely due to the slump in business, being reopened on a partial production basis in May.

Ontario Hydro Cycle Change

(Continued from page 13)

world's shrinking 25-cycle market.

The man with the hobby shop in his basement who bought six ancient but operating 25-cycle motors the day before conversion and then demanded—and got—six new 60-cycle jobs for them is a rare type—fortunately—Hydro says.

And so is the housewife who swears the 25-cycle unit in her ancient frig was noiseless and that her new 60-cycle unit keeps the baby awake.

Such human relation hurdles as this, Hydro is taking in its step. The engineering hurdles—such as changing the motor in an electric card dealing machine or a 50-year-old "juke" box that plays two-foot steel records—are another matter but they mean only temporary delays.

Industrial Problems

The big problems come in industrial plants where to stop production for a day would mean serious losses to the owner. There, the ingenuity and skill of Hydro's engineers is needed to keep operations at a near-normal peak while the change is made. It often means hours of laborious "temporary" wiring so that one section of an assembly line can be cut out without affecting the whole operation.

Once he is on 60-cycle, here are benefits the plant manager enjoys:

—he can utilize latest types of machinery not built for 25 cycles;

—he has a great range of speeds for his electric motors;

—he can interchange equipment with plants outside the 25-cycle island;

—and in case of war or disaster when his power source is cut off, it will be possible for Hydro to "borrow" power from outside the area to keep his plant operating.

In the retail appliance field, one manufacturer says the effect of conversion will not become clear for several years yet. But there is little doubt that when factories can concentrate on making 60-cycle units only, they'll be able to make them cheaper.

So far manufacturers still have to stock both 25 and 60-cycle units and the decreased cost of the 60 items is offset by demand for 25.

As one manufacturer said: "Conversion at the present time is just eating around the edges of the major appliance markets, and the situation will not clarify production routines until conversion is completed."

Provincial Roundup

British Columbia

New Trucks: Hayes Manufacturing Co. officials in Vancouver have disclosed plans for production of a newly designed, all-aluminum, built-in Vancouver truck which is in the drawing-board stage now. Production is expected to start by the end of next year. They will be turned out at the False Creek plant, established in Vancouver for 30 years. The plant is currently working on an order for 17 300 hp logging trucks, worth $600,000, for MacMillan and Bloedel Ltd.

New Watermain: Building of a $450,000 watermain in the South Cambie district has been approved by the greater Vancouver Water Board and now awaits only agreement from the city.

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Alberta

Population Up: Calgary city officials estimate the recent influx of people to the city has boosted the population to 135,000, an increase of about 6,000 since the census a year ago.

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Manitoba

Hydro Site Started: Clearing operations have been started at the site of Manitoba's new power plant at McArthur Falls where a $22 million plant is expected to be completed in late 1954 by Manitoba's hydro-electric board. Tenders for the general contract close Sept. 8. The plant itself will be built near lower McArthur Falls and will utilize and combine into one 23-foot head of water a 15-foot natural decline. Top of the dam will be about 50 feet above the river bed and will be 6,100 feet long.

Football Stadium: The long sought new football stadium in Winnipeg is expected to be ready for the 1953 season now that the city has agreed to guarantee debentures up to $500,000. Plans for the structure, with a permanent 10,000-seat grandstand and a 5,000-seat temporary bleacher set-up, are now being drawn up by architects. It will be located on four city-owned blocks north and west of Polo Park in the city's west end to be leased for $1 a year. Parking space will be provided for 25,000 cars.

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Ontario

Apartment Project: Approval for a $1 million apartment building project for Ottawa containing 138 apartment units has been granted by the city. Kenneth J. Greene, contractor, will build 12 two-story units at $45,000 each and 11 others costing $42,000 each, in the city's west end.

Rentals of the one and two-bedroom units will range from $70 to $100, each self-contained with bathroom and equipped kitchens. Construction is to be completed by June, 1953.

Old Firm Moves: One of Ottawa's oldest business establishments, John M. Garland and Son Ltd., a wholesale drygoods firm, is to move to a new $204,000 building in the city's west end, probably next summer. The present home of the business in downtown Ottawa is to go up for sale. The business was founded 93 years ago by the grandfather of the present owner, also John M. Garland.

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Quebec

Paving Program: Montreal's city council has approved a $550,300 paving program for the city. The decision followed a long discussion by councillors on whether or not a monopoly existed among the city's paving contractors with one councillor suggesting Montreal's public works department should get sufficient equipment to carry out such projects itself.

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New Brunswick

Political Fever: New Brunswick's political activity was gaining momentum this week as the Sept 22 election day neared. Eight Liberal members of the present government have failed to get nominations while several other well-known figures in both Liberal and P.C. ranks have retired. Liberal Premier J. B. McNair will run again in York County and P.C. Leader H. J. Fleming will contest Carleton County. The CCF is expected to field 10 candidates; one Independent Liberal has been nominated in Victoria County. The Liberal party has been in power in N. B. since 1935 when a Conservative party government was defeated after 10 years in office.

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School Contract: Modern Construction Ltd., Moncton, has been awarded the contract for additions to a school in Sussex County on its tender of $398,445. The addition is expected to be completed in about one year.

Grain Prices

Chicago Futures

Week to September 1, 1952

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1952 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Sept. 1
		Wheat—			
2.35⅞	2.29	Sept. ...	2.30⅜	2.29	2.30⅜
2.42⅞	2.35⅜	Dec. ...	2.37⅛	2.35⅜	2.37⅛
2.47½	2.41¼	Mar. ...	2.44⅜	2.41¼	2.42⅜
2.48	2.42⅞	May ...	2.44⅜	2.42⅞	2.44¼
2.41⅞	2.38⅜	July ...	2.40½	2.38⅜	2.40½
		Corn—			
1.82⅞	1.76¼	Sept. ...	1.79	1.76¼	1.77¼
1.78⅞	1.72	Dec. ...	1.74¼	1.72	1.72¼
1.83¼	1.76	Mar. ...	1.78¼	1.76	1.76⅜
1.84¼	1.77¼	May ...	1.79¼	1.77¼	1.77⅜
		Oats—			
.86¼	.81⅞	Sept. ...	.83¼	.81⅞	.83
.91	.86	Dec. ...	.87¼	.86	.87¼
.93⅜	.88¼	Mar. ...	.90¼	.88¼	.90
.92⅞	.88⅜	May ...	.89¼	.88⅜	.89¼
.88	.86¼	July ...	.87	.86¼	.87¼
		Rye—			
2.13⅞	1.90	Sept. ...	1.94¼	1.90	1.92¼
2.16	1.94	Dec. ...	2.00	1.94	1.96¼
2.19	1.97¼	May ...	2.02¼	1.97¼	2.00¼
		Soybeans—			
		Sept. ...	3.17⅞	3.13¼	3.15¼
		Nov. ...	3.08¼	3.04⅞	3.07¼
		Jan. ...	3.10¼	3.06⅞	3.09
		Mar. ...	3.11	3.07	3.09¼
		May ...	3.10	3.06	3.08¼

Chicago Cash

	For Week Sept. 1 High	Low	Prev. week High	Low
Corn—				
2 Yell. ...	1.84¼	1.83¼	1.84	1.79¾
Oats—				
1 H. Wh. ...	.92	.92	.90¾	.89¼

Winnipeg Futures

Week to September 1, 1952

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1952 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Sep. 1
		Oats—			
.88¼	.82	Oct. ...	.83⅛	.82¼	.83
.85⅜	.80½	Dec. ...	.81⅞	.80⅞	.81⅞
.87½	.81⅞	May ...	.83	.81⅞	.83
		Barley—			
1.32¼	1.22¼	Oct. ...	1.30¼	1.26⅞	1.30
1.27⅞	1.19⅞	Dec. ...	1.27⅞	1.21¼	1.24⅜
1.27	1.19⅞	May ...	1.23⅞	1.21	1.23¼
		Rye—			
1.95	1.71⅛	Oct. ...	1.77⅞	1.71⅛	1.74¼
1.96¼	1.72¼	Dec. ...	1.77⅞	1.72¼	1.75
1.99	1.76	May ...	1.81¼	1.76	1.77⅞
		Flax—			
4.02¼	3.86¼	Oct. ...	3.94¼	3.86¼	3.90
3.97	3.75¼	Dec. ...	3.87	3.75¼	3.86
3.98¼	3.82	May ...	3.87	3.82	3.86¼

Winnipeg Cash

	For Week Sept. 1 High	Low	Prev. week High	Low
Oats—				
2 C. W. ...	.83	.82⅞	.84¼	.82¼
3 C. W. ...	.80½	.79⅞	.81¼	.80⅞
Barley—				
1 Feed ...	1.27¼	1.26	1.25⅞	1.24¼
2 Feed ...	1.26⅞	1.24	1.24⅞	1.22⅞
1 Malt ...	1.48¼	1.41¼	1.41⅞	1.40⅞
Rye—				
2 C. W. ...	1.67¼	1.57⅞	1.70⅞	1.60¼
1 C. W. ...	...	...	...	...

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED
AND
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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1952

Range 1952 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Y'ld Aug29 %	Company	Sales	Last Aug. 22	Week end. Aug. 29, 1952 H	L	Close
18¾	14	1.00	6.6	Abitibi	4766	15¼	15¼	15	15¼
25¾	24¼	1.50	5.9	Do. $1.50 pref.	1682	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
6½	5	.50	9.1	Acadia Atlan.	275	5½	5½	5½	5½
18¾	16¼	1.20	6.5	Do. A pref.	435	18¼	18¼	18	18¼
11	8½	.60	5.6	Agnew Surp.	1310	10½	11	10½	10¾
3.50	3.30	..	...	Albt. Con. Gas	100	3.30	3.50	3.50	3.50
3.15	2.00	..	...	Albt. Dist.	1025	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.10
3.10	2.05	..	...	Do. V.T.	250	2.15	2.20	2.15	2.15
56½	43	..	...	Algoma Steel	1445	51½	51	50½	51
25	23	1.00	4.1	Alum of Can p	130	24¾	24¾	24	24¼
125¼	96	‡▲3.00	...	Aluminium	2764	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]									

Range 1952 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Y'ld Aug29 %	Company	Sales	Last Aug. 22	Week end. Aug. 29, 1952 H	L	Close
30	24¾	▲1.20	..	Int. Util.	1311	28¼	29	28¼	28¾
33	28¼	▲1.40	..	Do. pref.	515	32¼	32¼	32	32
3.80	2.90	..	..	Interp. Util.	391	3.05	3.20	3.00	3.20
12	10	..	...	Jour. Pub. Ot.	125	11	11	11	11
16	13¼	1.00+**.25		Kelvinator	125	14¼	15	14	15
18¾	16¼	1.00	5.6	Labatt, John	655	17¼	18	17¼	18
37	31¼	1.60	4.3	Lake of Woods	175	35	37	35	37
13	10	1.00	8.9	Lang, J. A.	490	11¼	12	11	11¼
14¼	12¼	.80	5.8	Laura Secord	216	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾
8¾	7	.50	5.9	Laur. Accept A	810	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	4½	.20	2.8	Do. (B)	[illegible]				
[illegible]									

*On arrears. †Dividend deferred. **Paid in 1951. ‡U. S. funds. ▲Participating divd. §Paid or payable in 1952. ‡After stock split. §§1 share 5% pref. stock for each Class A or B. ‖Exclusive of extras.

Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Range 1952 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Yield Aug. 29 %	Company	Sales	Last Aug. 22	Week Ending Aug. 29 High	Low	Close
.21	.11	.....	....	Coin Lake	2,500	.14½	.15	.14½	.14½
2.40	1.05	.....	....	Col'stream	20,100	1.99	2.08	1.90	2.05
.07	.03½	.....	....	Colomac	15,000	.05½	.06	.05	.05
.07½	.04	.....	....	Congress	3,250	.05	.07	.05	.05½
1.75	1.43	.....	....	Coniagas	300	1.60	1.55	1.53	1.53
.91	.56	§.02	....	Coniaurum	5,000	.72	.75	.72	.75
.27	.11	.....	....	Cons. Ast'a	7,350	.13	.15	.13	.13
.58	.32	.....	....	Con Can'go	11,350	.35	.39	.35	.35
.14	.05	.....	....	Con C Cad	4,300	[illegible]			
[illegible]									

Mining Stocks

Range 1952 High	Low	Div. Rate	Yield Aug. 29	Company	Sales	Last Aug. 22	Week Ending Aug. 29 High	Low	Close
[illegible]									

Oil Stocks

Range 1952 High	Low	Div. Rate	Yield Aug. 29	Company	Sales	Last Aug. 22	Week Ending Aug. 29 High	Low	Close
[illegible]									
1.25	.65	.....	....	Van Tor	500	....	.44	.44	.44
1.09	1.00	.....	....	Vulcan	1,500	.70	.70	.65	.65
2.88	1.70	.....	....	W'Burne	13,900	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.00
9.80	7.00	.....	....	W. H'Stead	21,115	1.87	1.93	1.85	1.87
2.05	.80	.....	....	W.L'Holds	1,300	7.40	7.60	7.40	7.60
.42	.20	.....	....	Wilrich	26,401	1.47	1.53	1.40	1.52
1.90	1.03	.....	....	Y'ke Can.	26,400	.27	.30	.26	.28
.57	.40	.....	....	Y'ke Prin.	8,400	1.20	1.23	1.15	1.15
		.....	....	York Oils	45,500	.50	.51	.48	.48

*U.S. Funds. §Paid or payable in 1952. **Paid in 1951.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Calgary	Vancouver	New York
Sept. 1	......	......	......	......	......
Aug. 30	......	......	......	......	......
Aug. 29	234,100	1,721,000	223,795	90,156	1,240,000
Aug. 28	221,800	2,048,000	208,272	108,170	1,290,000
Aug. 27	225,500	2,318,000	134,382	109,745	1,220,000
Aug. 26	236,900	1,975,000	148,821	104,226	1,150,000

Company Meetings

Date	Company	Place
Sep. 4	Heath Gold M.	Toronto
Sep. 5	Int. Pipe Line	Toronto
Sep. 5	Joliet Que. M.	Toronto
Sep. 6	Osisko Lake M.	Toronto
Sep. 10	Larder U M.	Toronto
Sep. 11	Rundle Oils	Calgary
Sep. 17	Agnew-Surpass	Brantford, Ont.
Sep. 17	Aluminium Ltd.	Montreal

Government Bonds

September 2, 1952

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Victory Loans:			
3	Mar. 1954	100⅜	100⅝
3	Nov. 1956	98⅞	99¼
3	May 1957	97¼	97¾
3	Jan. 1959	96	96½
3	June 1960	94⅞	95¼
3	Feb. 1962	93⅞	94⅜
3	Oct. 1963	93	93⅜
3	Sept. 1966	93	93⅜
Dom. of Can. Bonds:			
3	June 1958	96	96⅜
3¼	June 1966	95¼	96¼
3	Perpetual	†88	88⅜
2¾	June 1968	89¼	90
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	▪103	104
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	▪97	98¼
4	Jan. 1962	▪104¼	106¼
Dom. Guaranteed Bonds Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959	95	96
4½	Feb. 1956	▪102⅞	103¼
4½	July 1957	♦104	104⅞
5	Feb. 1954	101¼	102¼
4½	June 1955	▪102⅞	103¼
2¾	Jan. 1967	89	90
2¾	Sept. 1969	89	90
3	Jan. 1966	92¼	93¼
Prov. Govt. Bonds			
Alberta:			
2¾	Dec. 1953/57	97	98
British Columbia:			
4½	Jan. 1969	♦109	111
5	Sept. 1953	101¼	102¼
3	Dec. 1960	94	96
3	June 1964	91	93
5	Sept. 1959	♦108	110
B. C. Power Comm.:			
3	Oct. 1967	88	90
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	♦101⅞	103⅞
5	Dec. 1959	▪108¼	110¼
5½	July 1958	107	109
3	Oct. 1965	90	92
4½	Dec. 1956	♦102¼	104¼
New Brunswick:			
4½	Apr. 1961	♦99	101
2¾	June 1966	80	82
3½	May 1957	93¼	95¼
3½	Sept. 1965	86¼	88¼
Nova Scotia:			
4½	Nov. 1960	♦103	105
5	Mar. 1960	♦105	107¼
3½	June 1963/65	91	92¼
3	June 1956/58	94	95¼
2¾	June 1965/68	83¼	85¼
Ontario:			
2¾	Nov. 1965/69	85¼	87
4	June 1962	▪103	105
4½	Jan. 1962	♦106⅞	109
2¾	July 1967/76	84	85¼
3	Nov. 1963/65	90¼	92
5	May 1959	▪108¼	110¼
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
4	Aug. 1957	▪101¼	103¼
2¾	Oct. 1965/68	86¼	88
3	Dec. 1963/65	90¼	92
3	Nov. 1967/69	88	90
Prince Edward Island:			
3	Oct. 1965	86¼	88¼
Quebec:			
3½	Mar. 1954/59	97	98¼
3¾	Feb. 1952/55	99¼	100¼
4½	Aug. 1958	101	103
4½	Jan. 1963	102⅞	104¼
3	Sept. 1962/64	91¼	93
Quebec Hydro Commission:			
3	Feb. 1969/73	88	90
3	Dec. 1958/60	93¼	95
Saskatchewan:			
4	Nov. 1955/60	99	101
5	Aug. 1958	104	106
4½	Mar. 1960	♦105	107
5½	Oct. 1952	100	100⅜
5	Dec. 1959	107⅞	109⅞
3	Mar. 1963	91	93
3½	Nov. 1960/62	93	95
3¾	Oct. 1962/65	97	99

†Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1965. ♦Payable Can. or N.Y. ▪Payable Can., N.Y. or £.

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

Company	Div. Rate $	Last sale	Aug. 29 Bid	Ask
Acadia-Atlan. 5% pref.	5.00	100¼	96	100
Acme Glove	..	6¼	6	..
Admiral Corp.	..	25¾	25	26
Ashdown Hdwre. A	.60	12	13	..
Assoc. T. & T. A	..	89¼	..	..
Do. pref.	▲6.00+4.50§	150	134	..
Auto Fabric A	.60	4.50	5.00	..
Barcelona	[illegible]			
[illegible]				
Mersey Paper	$1.00	90	86	93
Mexican Tram.	..	2.90	2.90	..
Milton Brick	$.07½	1.55	1.55	1.60
Mitchell, J. S.	1.25	35	35	..
Mod. Cont.	$1.00+**.50	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Do. A	1.00	16	15⅞	16
Monarch Knit.	1.00	17	16¼	17¼
[illegible]				

Mining Stocks

[illegible]

OIL STOCKS

[illegible]

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's
No. of Securities	11	10	4	5	10	14	10	16	11	8	15	105
*1935 to date:												
High	474.1	613.5	155.2	178.6	410.5	138.5	479.9	312.5	150.9	160.9	176.9	186.2
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	79.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	62.5	61.1
1952 Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	452.0	582.8	118.5	161.0	301.2	111.8	396.5	295.3	147.9	146.5	175.0	181.7
Feb.	450.3	563.7	120.4	159.8	285.7	111.8	371.8	293.3	141.2	143.8	169.5	179.5
Mar.	443.3	546.1	120.9	162.8	277.1	110.4	371.7	286.4	140.8	143.6	170.4	177.6
Apr.	417.6	510.8	120.1	172.6	261.2	107.8	352.0	274.0	138.2	140.1	170.4	175.8
May	414.9	488.9	117.8	160.9	258.9	102.5	343.3	264.5	133.6	141.2	166.2	169.0
June	420.2	506.5	121.6	157.4	268.2	101.5	357.9	268.4	138.4	146.6	168.1	171.6
1952 Weekly Figures:												
July 3	418.3	514.7	131.6	161.3	266.1	101.7	359.6	272.5	141.6	149.4	169.8	174.2
July 10	415.0	516.3	129.1	158.7	265.7	102.6	358.2	272.1	132.6	147.8	166.3	172.7
July 17	419.1	517.2	131.2	156.9	271.5	104.5	368.0	282.0	140.9	149.5	168.4	174.1
July 24	423.7	516.3	142.5	157.1	272.2	107.4	372.7	286.5	143.2	151.4	169.5	175.0
July 31	436.2	527.3	143.1	159.7	288.0	107.0	379.1	294.1	145.1	149.6	172.3	178.3
Aug. 7	438.9	524.2	148.0	155.1	296.5	106.6	376.1	298.5	145.4	151.3	172.5	177.6
Aug. 14	445.2	522.0	153.7	152.4	298.1	105.6	373.5	301.2	141.0	151.7	170.3	176.2
Aug. 21	439.8	521.5	155.2	153.9	297.4	106.7	376.2	298.9	141.5	152.6	168.7	175.3

*High and low for year from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	15 B.M.	15 W.O.
Sept. 1	....	....	....	....
Aug. 30	....	....	....	....
Aug. 29	329.19	95.09	196.49	137.96
Aug. 28	330.00	94.68	196.29	137.60
Aug. 27	329.01	94.93	196.04	136.62
Aug. 26	328.54	93.92	195.91	137.99
Month Ago	330.12	93.18	199.03	140.56
Year Ago	346.80	85.00	187.86	115.28
1952 High	343.50	95.54	203.30	157.56
1952 Low	309.34	79.62	179.85	124.07

Montreal Stock Exchange Index

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Com.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Sept. 1	....	....	....	....	....
Aug. 30	....	....	....	....	....
Aug. 28	87.4	217.2	173.9	718.03	71.70
Aug. 28	87.2	217.4	174.0	721.95	71.88
Aug. 27	87.3	217.2	173.9	720.22	71.90
Aug. 26	87.0	218.1	174.4	721.31	71.59
Month Ago	88.3	220.2	176.2	727.41	65.61
Year Ago	87.1	243.9	191.6	814.79	65.20
1952 High	88.4	232.3	184.0	810.05	71.90
1952 Low	83.4	191.1	155.2	647.01	63.32

Dow Jones Closing Stock Average

	30 Indus.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
Sept. 1	....	....	....	....
Aug. 30	....	....	....	....
Aug. 29	275.04	103.31	50.79	106.93
Aug. 28	274.41	102.56	50.61	106.49
Aug. 27	273.84	101.99	50.65	106.20
Aug. 26	273.17	101.46	50.62	105.88
Month Ago	279.87	103.36	50.58	107.76
Year Ago	270.26	80.33	45.00	96.11
1952 High	280.29	104.89	51.12	108.45
1952 Low	256.35	82.03	47.53	96.05

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations by Intercity Securities Ltd., Toronto, and Kippen & Co., Montreal)
August 29, 1952

	Bid	Ask
Algoma Cent. & H. B. Rly	23.00	23.75
Allens Toronto units	43.00	....
Anglo Can. Tele. A	10.75	11.50
Ash Temple Limited	1.25	2.00
Beauharnois Power	27.00	28.50
Brinton Peterboro Carpet	71.00	....
B. C. Sugar	96.00	99.00
B. C. Telephone 4¾% pfd.	92.00	93.50
British Mtge. and Trust	200.00	220.00
Brockville Trust & Savings	62.00	....
Canada Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Cong. Grain units	30.00	....
Can. Ingersoll-Rand	85.00	90.00
Can. Motor Lamp com.	17.00	19.00
Can. Superior Oils	12.75	13.25
Can. West Nat. Gas com.	75.00	....
Do. pfd.	16.50	17.50
Capital Wire Cloth com.	69.00	....
Carlton Club	70.00	85.00
Chase, A. W. Units	49.00	53.00
Colonial Steamships com.	165.00	180.00
Do. pfd.	67.00	72.00
Commercial Finance Corp.	30.00	36.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	10.50	....
Continental Life Insur.	31.00	38.50
Cockfield A	15.75	17.00
Do. B	11.25	12.00
Do. pfd.	....	.70
Copeland Flour com.	.70	....
Cuban Can. Sugar	....	140.00
Detroit Int. Bridge	21.50	23.00
Dominion Life Assurance	350.00	....
Dom. Royalty Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dover Industries Ltd.	8.50	9.25
Dupuis Freres pfd.	16.00	18.00
Exec. Packers com.	60.00	....
Do. 1st pfd.	22.00	25.00
Fibre Products 2nd pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Power pfd.	27.00	30.00
Galt Brass com.	28.00	....
Goderich Elevator & Trans.	16.50	....
Granite Club	13.00	14.25
Gt. Britain & Can. Inv.	2.00	2.75
Do. pfd.	81.00	....
Great-West Life	580.00	....
Guardian Realty pfd.	41.00	45.00
Guarantee Co. of N. Amer.	360.00	385.00
Hart Battery com.	10.50	12.00
Heaps Waterous com.	2.00	2.40
Homewood Sanitarium	....	105.00
Hudson Bay Co.	25.50	26.25
Industrial Mtge. & Trust	62.00	....
Internat. Coal & Coke	.95	1.03
International Holding com.	11.50	13.00
Interprovincial Pipe Line	190.00	195.00
Lambton Golf	135.00	150.00
Lambton Loan Sarnia	76.00	81.00

	Bid	Ask
Laprairie Co. com.	13.00	14.00
Do. pfd.	86.00	100.00
Lond. Can. Inv. $3 pfd.	43.00	46.00
Do. A	30.00	....
Manufacturers Life Ins.	475.00	....
McGillivray Creek Coal	.45	.54
Medical Arts Bldg. Toronto	40.50	42.50
Mississauga Golf	15.00	20.00
Monarch Life 40% paid	145.00	....
National Life 25% paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Brunswick Tel.	11.25	12.25
Niagara Lower Arch Bridge	56.00	....
Northern Tel.	13.00	....
Oakville Golf Club	15.00	25.00
Oakville Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Comrades Brew.	.10	....
Ontario Jockey Club new	[illegible]	2.75
Ont. & Que. Rly. 5% c. stks	116.00	123.00
Para. Oshawa Theatres c.	12.50	....
Park Lawn Cemetery	[illegible]	....
Peller Brewing com.	2.20	2.50
Do. pfd.	12.25	14.00
Provincial Bk. of Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provincial Gas Co. Ltd.	55.00	....
Prudential Trust	12.50	15.00
Reliance Pet. pfd.	40.00	43.00
Do. A and B	18.50	....
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd.	8.00	9.50
St. Andrew's Est. units	1.50	1.75
Sawyer Massey com.	3.50	....
Scarboro Golf	8.00	....
Sec. Stand. Royalties pfd.	.05	.07
Seiberling Rubber com.	9.00	10.50
Sincennes McNaught Lines	14.00	....
Sherbrooke Trust Co.	140.00	....
Sovereign Life 25% paid	60.00	63.00
Standard Fuel 4½% pfd.	35.00	37.00
Do. com.	11.00	12.50
Stanfields Ltd. A	11.25	11.75
Do. B	10.50	11.75
Summit Golf	....	14.00
Sun Life Assce.	162.00	167.00
Tor. Brick 1st pf. (Div. 50c)	5.50	7.00
Do. com.	4.00	6.00
United Amusement A	10.50	....
Do. B	8.50	10.00
United Co-Op's Ont. pfd.	3.00	....
United Farmers Co-op.	3.00	....
United Steel pfd.	24.75	....
Universal Cooler com.	3.50	4.50
Do. 6% pfd.	87.00	93.00
Waterloo Manufacturing	7.00	7.75
Waterloo Trust & Sav. n.	24.00	26.50
Western Assurance com.	85.00	....
Weston Golf	....	30.00
York Downs Golf free trans.	250.00	285.00
Do. nonfree	40.00	....

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)
September 2, 1952

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	138	143	138
Bell Telephone	3	'77	85	88	85
Braz. Trac. L&P	4½	'70	83	86	83
B.C. Electric	3½	'67	86½	89½	86½
Do.	3½	'75	85½	88½	85
Do.	3½	'69	91	94	91
B.C. Telephone	4	'62	95	98	95
East. Kootenay	3½	'67	80	...	80
Gatineau Pr. D	3½	'70	89½	...	89½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'69	93	96	93
Maclaren-Quebec Power	3	'69	85	88	85
Mex. Lt. & Pr.	5	'75	66	69	66
Mtl. Trams. B	5	'55	99½	102½	99½
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	93½	96½	93½
North. Que. Pr.	4½	'67	91	...	91
Power Corp.	3½	'67	86	89	86
Quebec Power	3	'62	90	93	90
St. Maurice Pr.	3½	'70	89	92	89
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'71	86	...	86
Do.	3½	'73	91	94	91
Un. Fuel Invest.	4	'59	96	99	96
Winnipeg Elec.	3½	'71	90	93	90
Industrial Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P.	3½	'67	95	98	95
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3½	'65	90	93	90
Alaska P. & Cell	4½	'66	95	98	95
Aluminum Co.	3½	'74	90	93	90
Bowater's Nfld. P. & P.	3½	'68	87	91	87
B.C. For. Prod.	4½	'66	94	97	94
Burns & Co.	4	'63	92	95	92
Can. Steamship	4	'66	94	97	94
Can. Bread	4½	'67	90	93	90
Can. Breweries	4	'69	87	90	87
Can. Canners	3½	'70	93	96	93
Can. Celanese	3	'62	90	93	90
Can. Chem. Co.	5½	'71	97½	100½	97½
Can. Oil	3½	'62	91	94	91
Can. West. Lum.	4	'62	94½	97½	94½
Cockshutt Plow Co.	4½	'65	91½	94½	91½
Columbia Cell.	5	'68	97½	100½	97½
Consol. Paper	3½	'67	97½	100½	97½
Dom. Tar & C.	5	'67	99	102	99½
Dom. Woolens	5	'64	78	82	78
Dryden Paper	4	'65	94	97	94
E. B. Eddy	3½	'66	89	92	91
Elk Falls Co.	5	'75	94	97	95
Federal Grain	4	'64	91	94	91
Gen. Stl. Wares	3½	'70	89	92	89
Gt. Lakes Pap.	3½	'67	93	...	93
Imp. Tobacco	3	'70	88	91	86
Imp. Oil	3	'69	85	88	85
Indust. Accept.	4	'70	87	90	87
Maple L. M.	3½	'63	94	97	94
Massey-Harris	3	'66	85	...	85
McColl-Front.	3	'71	86	...	86
Mercury Mills	4	'63	85	88	85
Monarch Knit.	4½	'71	89	92	89
N.S. Steel Coal	3½	'63	91½	94½	91½
Page-Hersey T.	3½	'65	90	93	90
Price Bros.	3½	'66	92	95	92
Silverwood Dair	4	'60,64	90	93	90
Do.	4	'71	86	89	86
Simpsons Ltd.	3½	'60	99	...	99
Steel Co. of Can.	2½	'67	88	91	88
United Corp.	4	'58	98	101	98½
United Steel	4	'60	85	88	85
Un. Grain Gr.	3½	'70	86	90	86
Convertible Issues:					
Abitibi P. & P.	4½	'61	100	104	100
Atlas Steels Ltd.	5	'67	108	112	108
Barvue Mines	5	'56	120	125	119
Braz. Trac. L&P	4½	'71	89½	93½	89½
Brit. Am. Oil	3½	'61	115	119	115
Do.	3½	'62	103½	107½	103½
B.C. For. Prod.	5	'66	95	99	95
Can. South Oils	1-5	'61	104	109	104
Can. Breweries	4½	'61	96	100	96
Can. Pac. Rly.	3½	'70	133	138	133
Do.	3½	'66	107	111	107
Dom. Stl. & Coal	4	'61	103	107	103
Dom. Textile	4	'66	98	102	98
Gen. Pete. of C.	4½	'65	105	...	117
Gt. Plains Dev.	1-4	'65	125	130	125
Interprovincial Pipe Line	4	'70	383	393	370
Power Corp.	4½	'68	108	112	108
Supert. Pete.	4	'70	97	101	97
Traders Fin.	4	'65	122	127	122
Trans Emp. Oil	5	'66	102	107	107
Triad Oil	4½	'67	110	115	110
West. C. Brew.	5	'67	96	100	96

▲Payable in Canada or U.K.

Unlisted Mines, Oils

(By the Broker-Dealer's Ass'n of Ontario)
Approximate quotations, 3:00 p.m., Aug. 29, subject to confirmation and change. An asterisk (*) indicates a nincrease in price, a dagger (†) a decrease in price.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Abenakis	2½	3½	Mary Ann	2	3
Advance	3½	4½	Mate Yell	5½	7
Alexander	5½	7	McManus	3	5
Ama Kirk	*6½	7½	McCuaig	3	4
Amax	50	60	Miles RL	3½	5
Ameranm	35	39	Mindus	61	66
Anna'que	2½	3	Mistassini	3½	5
Arctic	4	5	Mt Keno	32	34
Argonaut	1½	2½	Mohawk	*4	4½
Barber N	2	4	Murmac	5½	6½
Bar Man	—	12	Nat New	7	9
Baska	*63	65	New Aug	7	8
Beacon	*11	13	Newcor	2½	4
Beauriv	1	2	New Mal	5	7
Bi Ore	4	6	N Redwd	10	12
Biroco	5	7	N Walcoro	†8½	10
Blondor	1½	2½	Nickel Lk	10	14
B McDade	9	11	Nickel Off	250	280
Bour C	3	5	Norbeau	80	90
Bouzanne	4	6	Norbec	28	31
Braminco	14	18	Norcourt	8	10
Bright RL	1½	2½	Norford	2	4
Burley Por	3½	4½	Normar	1½	2½
Camlaren	4½	5½	North Tr	51	53
Camray	2½	4	Novell P	3	4
Captain	4	6	Obalski Old	2	4
Cassidy	1½	2½	do '45	10	13
Cent Man	12	14	Oklend	5	7
Cock RL	2	3	Olivet	1	2
Columbier	1½	2½	Orofino	8	10
Columind	47	52	Ortona	3½	4½
Comstock	24	27	Parquet	—	10
Conecho	18	20	Pascalis	14	17
Con Chib	25	30	Payne	†11	13
Con Copp	†14	16	Pelangio	2	3
Craibbe	13	16	Phelps	1½	2½
Croydon	2	3	Presdor	1½	2½
Cuyuni N	—	9	Pitchore	55	60
Derlak	3	4	Privateer	6	8
De Sant	3	4	Quejo	5	7
Destorada	12½	15½	Que SR	8	9
Doris	2	3	Quest	2½	3½
Dunvegan	4	6	Quyta	*8½	10
Durham	13	16	Radiore	*79	82
E Lund	5	6	Rainville	37	41
Echo Ind	2	3	Rand Mal	13	16
El Bonanz	7	9	Randona	2	3
Elmac	4	6	Raymond	1	2
Erin Kirk	1½	2½	Redruth	2	4
Fleming	10	12	Redwood	3½	4½
Flicka	2½	4	Rhyolite	3½	4½
Forty Fr	105	120	Richgroup	9½	11
Gan Cop	4	5	Russet	3½	4½
Gay Riv	—	65	Rugged	11	13
Glencona	7	8	Salm Con	48	53
Gidfld U	85	95	Santiago	14	15
Golpac	5	10	S Dufault	2½	3½
Grd Chib	190	210	Sepha	1½	3
Gov Gold	3	5	Sheldon	17	19
Greenlee	7	9	Silv Arrow	4	6
Habitant	3	5	Silv Lake	7	8½
Halden	2	3	Skynner	1½	2½
Halkin	7	9	Snow L	3	5
Harker	3½	4½	Starlight	1½	2½
HG Young	80	85	Sud Mid	48	50
Hotstone	3½	4½	Sunbear	3½	4½
Indep	*45	48	Tobico	1½	2½
Insco	10	13	Vauz Duf	6	7
I Ceramic	*52	55	Viking	17	21
Isle Pines	8	10	Wesley	½	1½
Jardun	35	45	Wenga	*25	28
Jerome	18	21	West RL	2	4
Jo Indian	75	80	Wildore	2	3
Jonsmith	25	27	Y David	11	13
Kamlac	15	18	Yelknife	320	—
Ken Bay	4½	6	do vt	300	—
Kenda Per	7	10	**OILS**		
Kenogami	2	3	Alberfield	†63	68
Lar Add	6	8	Antone	†65	69
Lassie	†14	15	Cdn Sup	12½	13
LaSalle	2½	3½	Franco	60	70
Lennie	3	4	Gt Plains	8½	9
Le Pine	—	5	Major Oil	4	5
Lk Expan	5½	6½	Nw Ranch	12	14
Lower Can	1½	2½	O Smoky	120	125
Lun Echo	7	9	Paige Pet	42	47
Lyndhurst	27	30	Rio Tint	*235	260
Mallen RL	3	4	Verm Con	16	18
Mar Bird	2	3	Westlock	18	21
Marquette	1	2	West Terr	45	50

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Ask
Affiliated Funds	4.93	5.34
Balanced Funds	16.62	18.26
Can. Invest. Fund	6.38	7.00
Commonwealth Int.	5.29	5.81
Corporate Invest.	5.79	6.29
Grouped Income	4.86	5.30
Intl. American	10.39	11.42
Investors Mutual	6.45	6.97
Leverage Fund	3.93	4.32
Mutual Accum. F.	14.02	15.05
Mutual Income	3.43	3.69
Resources of Can.	6.13	6.74
Timed Invest.	4.45	4.89
Trans-Canada A	2.45	....
Do. B	2.40	....
Do. C	4.25	4.55

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Cal.	Price
*Mtl. Island Pwr. 1st mtge. s.f. ser. A	5½%	1957	Nov. 1	Par

*All outstanding.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE CO. has declared a quarterly divident of $1.75 per share on its 7% cumulative preference stock, subject to Jamaican income tax, payable Oct. 1, 1952, to preference shareholders of record Sept. 3, 1952.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr
Cattle	$25.41	$26.44	$33.59
Hogs	25.60	25.60	35.35
Copper, lb.	.24½	.24½	.24½
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0595	.0587	.0540
Coffee, lb.	.54⅝	.54⅝	.54
Hides	.18	.18	.34½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	112.2	112.0	.....
Dow Jones	174.29	175.87	179.42
Monthly Indices			
Retail (July)†	188.0	187.3	187.6
W'sale (June)	226.5	224.8	242.7
U. S. (May)*	111.6	111.9	.....
Gt. Brit. (May)	328.1	329.9	319.6

Note: †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

*New series based on 1947-49=100.

Base of price of quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, up to 1,000 lb. top price. Toronto Copper-electrotype. New York, Coffee No. 4 Santos. Spot Raw Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c.i.f.

Market Comment

What stocks and bonds are doing and what prominent observers say

Post Labor Day markets were starting out on a cautiously strengthening note in New York, one that could quickly impart some new buying interest on Canadian exchanges.

Despite a number of special situations that have boosted daily stock turnover, chief Canadian market averages are at about the same place they were a month ago with majority of traders keeping to the sidelines awaiting possible establishment of a definite market trend following Labor Day. Records show that in election years, stocks purchased around Labor Day are higher before the end of the year twice as often as they are lower.

With end-of-holiday return to work, settlement of paralyzing steel strike in U. S. and definite improvement in consumer demand in many lines, production in both Canada and U. S. is expected to continue at high level well into 1953. These factors are expected to put a prop under any sizeable market sinking spells over the next few months.

Feature of Canadian markets this past week has been action of Trans-Mountain Oil Pipeline shares. Stock has added over $5 a share in last week on improving oil marketing outlet in Pacific U. S. States, brought about by worsening California supply situation (now serving these markets) and recent cut in crude oil import tariffs into U. S.

* * *

Greenshields & Co. (Montreal)

After a period of declining prices and reduced consumption, which resulted in contraction of the economy culminating about the end of last year, it would appear that we have again entered a phase of expansion. However, no spectacular movements, such as were witnessed after the outbreak of the Korean conflict, are to be expected, and the pattern may take the form of slowly improving conditions both in production and consumption.

* * *

E. G. BULMER: Trends and Timing Ltd. (Toronto)

In view of the possibility of our Composite Bank Line signalling a re-entry into the market, sometime this fall, we have been making a survey of conditions to assist us in determining what stocks to buy. We started out our survey feeling that it would be a reasonably simple job to come up with a representative list of stocks that could be expected to achieve our objective of providing capital appreciation. Quite frankly, our efforts after several weeks of concentrated work on this approach, leave much to be desired.

It is not too difficult to pick out the industries that, at the moment are in the most favorable position, but is next to impossible to supply any concrete evidence that they will continue to occupy a premier position for any great length of time. You come to exactly the same conclusion in endeavoring to assess the future possibilities of individual companies within these industries.

Another very important point, which is open to challenge, is whether the change for the better that is currently taking place in the economy is on a basically sound ground or due to the economy responding to synthetic stimulation because this is an election year. We are not going to know the answer for some months and if by chance the latter proves to be the case, the period of expansion may not last any longer than is necessary to serve the needs of those with political aspirations.

Of equal importance is the fact that seldom if ever has the market started a major move of lasting duration from such a high level of employment and production. We make these observations, not with a view to deterring your re-entry into the market, but rather to point out that unless there is a decided change in market levels by the time our next buying period comes into being, we do not anticipate the next upward movement will provide one of those opportunities where you can step-in and buy across the board with the reasonable assurance that whatever you buy will provide the desired results. In other words, it looks as if the market will continue to be highly selective.

* * *

Oppenheimer, Vanden Broeck & Co. (New York)

Economically, the country is doing very well at present, due, of course, to very large defense orders. The fact that our government has become our main client causes a certain amount of apprehension as to our future economic course. Experience has taught that the government is liable to change its mind without warning.

The huge expansion of industry undertaken in recent years is now in a stage where deliveries are being made on capital orders. This means that from a planning and preparation stage, we have entered into the paying stage. Whereas, industry paid for its expansion for a number of years, very largely out of profits, the increased tax burden has seriously impaired this method. A shortage of money makes itself felt — interest rates are rising and corporate financing is substantially heavier than in previous years. The quarter from February to April brought $2.9 billion in new issues against $2.3 billion in 1951, and against $2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1951.

The need for financing certainly induced many corporations to be more generous by paying to their stockholders a higher percentage of net. Despite lower earnings, corporate dividends paid in the first six months of 1952 are slightly higher than in 1951. Nevertheless, dividend disbursements compared to earnings still remain on the conservative side. The more liberal dividends and the high taxes, of course, accentuate the corporate cash needs.

The steel strike undoubtedly prolonged the period of high employment and industrial boom conditions. However, one important segment, namely, the building of new homes must be at or already over its peak. One reason for this is that housing depends on family formation and in the next few years a smaller number of marriages is to be expected. Those who were born after the 1929 crash will be the dominating factor in this respect. The years after 1929 were years of sharply reduced births.

* * *

F. G. LAWSON: Moss, Lawson & Co. (Toronto)

The stock market is an uncertain affair at the best of times. More so now because many stocks are near all-time highs and yields on most high-grade issues are under 5%. We feel inclined to warn our friends not to expect further enhancement of values in the immediate future except in special situations.

We believe most present dividends are safe but earnings could be disappointing for the year and not many dividend increases can be expected. Investors should consult their stockbroker frequently to keep up with the general situation concerning their particular problems.

* * *

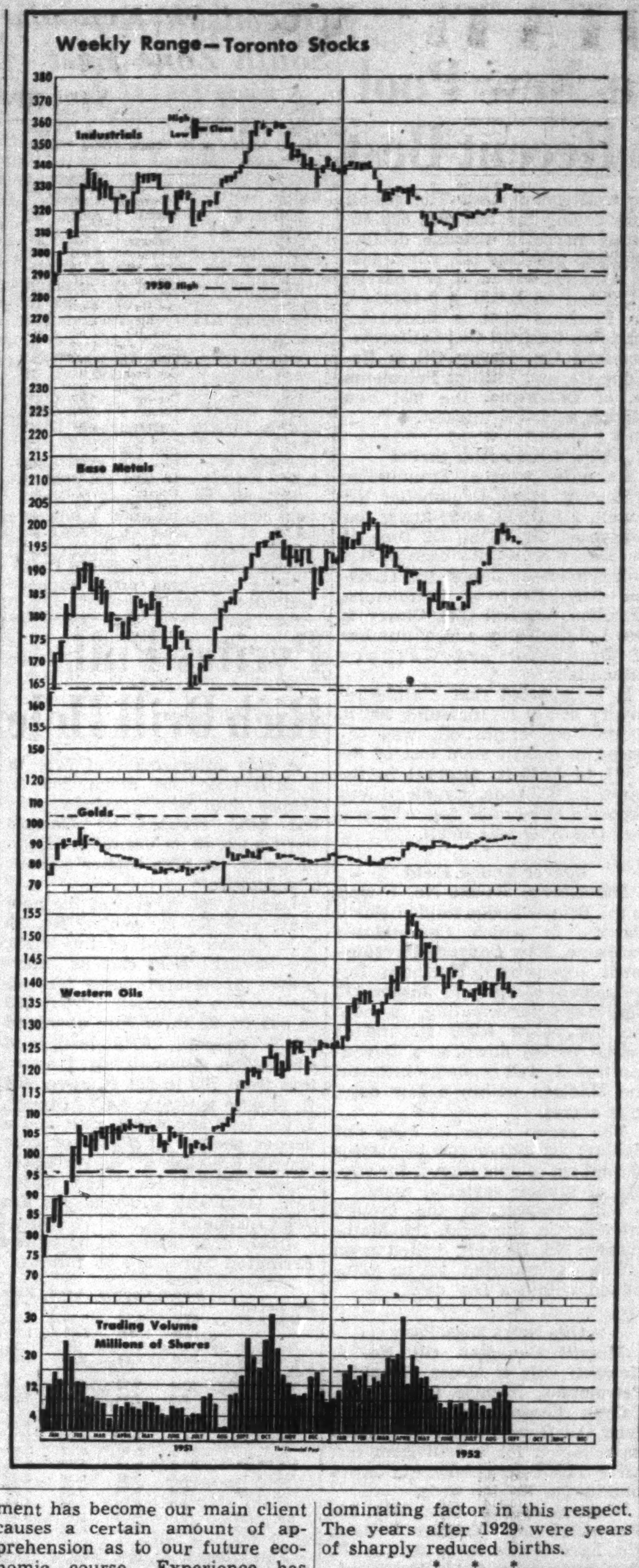
Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record *
Abitibi Pwr.	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Do. pfd.	.37½	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Acadia-Atl. Sugar	.12½	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. A	.30	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 5% pf.	1.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Admiral Corp.	†.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Aluminium Ltd.	†1.00	Sep. 8	Aug. 18
Amer. Cyanamid	†.50	Sep. 26	Sep. 2
Anglo Nfld. Dev.	.15	Sep. 26	Aug. 31
Asbestos Corp.	.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 9
Assoc. Tel. & Tel. 6% pf.	1.50+‡1.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Atlantic Whs. A	.10	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do. B	.10	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do. pfd.	.55	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Auto Elec. Serv.	.12½	Sep. 15	Aug. 22
Do. pfd.	.12½	Sep. 15	Aug. 22
Br.-Amer. Bk. Note	.20	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Bk. of Nova Scotia	.40	Nov. 1	Sep. 30
Barber-Ellis	.62½	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Barvmin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver Lumber A	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. pfd.	[illegible]	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Beld. Cort.	[illegible]	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do. pfd.	.17½	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Bell Tele.	.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Belleterre Q. M.	.05	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Biltmore Hats	.10	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Do. A	.20	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Bird Construction	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do.	2½%	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
T. G. Bright pf.	.28½	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Brantford Roof. A	.25	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
B. C. Elec. 4½% pf.	1.19	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. 4% pf.	1.00	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Br. Amer. Oil	.25	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Do. pfd.	.12½	Sep. 15	[illegible]
B. C. Packers A	.37½	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Do. B	[illegible]	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
B. C. Power A	.40	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Br. Mtge. & Trust	‡2.00	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Broulan Reef	.05	Sep. 20	[illegible]
Bruck Mills A	.25	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Do. B	[illegible]	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Burns & Co. A & B	.50	Oct. 28	Oct. 8
Burrard D.D. A	.10	Sep. 15	[illegible]
Calgary & Ed.	.05	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Cement pfd.	.32½	Sep. 20	Aug. 20
C. Fdrs. & Forg. A	.37½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do. B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Iron Fdries.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Life	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Malting	.50	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Can. N. Pwr.	.15	Oct. 25	Sep. 30
Can. Packers A	.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 29
Do. B	.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 29
Can. Perm. Mtge.	.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Can. Steamship	.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
C. Wire & Cable A	1.00	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Do. B	.75	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Can. Brew.	.50	Oct. 1	Aug. 29
Can. Canners	.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Can. Cel.	.60	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Do. $1 pf.	.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Do. $1.75 pf.	.43¾	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Can. Dredge	.65	Dec. 12	Nov. 12
Can. Food Prod. pf	1.12½	Oct. 1	Aug. 29
Can. Ice Mach.	.10	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do. A	.20	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Can. Ind. Ltd.	.20	Oct. 31	Sep. 30
Do. pfd.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Can. Ing.-Rand	1.00	Sep. 22	Sep. 11
Can. Oil 4% pf.	1.00	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Do. 8% pf.	2.00	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Can. Refrac.	1.12½	Oct. 15	Sep. 27
Can. Silk A	.37½	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Can. Wirebound A	.37½	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Catelli Fd. Prod. A	.12½	Nov. 29	Nov. 14
Do	.25	Nov. 29	Nov. 14
Cel. Corp. of Amer.	†.50	Sep. 25	Sep. 5
Do. 2nd pfd.	†1.75	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Do. A pfd.	†1.12½	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Chartered Trust	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Cinzano 5½% pf.	2¾%	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Commonwealth Pet.	.30	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Cons. Glass	.37½	Aug. 29	July 31
Cons. Textiles pfd.	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
R. L. Crain	.15	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Crown Trust	1.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
David & Fre. A	.25+♦.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Delnite M.	.02	Oct. 1	Aug. 18
Dist. Seagram	.30	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Dom. Corset	.20	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Dom. Foundries	.15	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. A pref.	1.12½	Oct. 15	Sep. 24
Dom. Glass	.40	Oct. 15	Sep. 26
Do. pfd.	.35	Oct. 15	Sep. 26
Dom. Stores	.12½	Sep. 15	Aug. 18
Dom. Struct. Steel	.10	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Dom. Tar & Chem.	.37½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Do pfd.	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Dom. Textile	.15	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Do. pfd.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sep. 17
Economic Inv. Tr.	.50	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Eddy Pap. A	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 16
Electrolux	†.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Empire Brass pf.	.27½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Famous Players	.30	Sep. 20	Sep. 5
Fanny Farmer	†.37½	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Ford Motor A	.50	Sep. 5	Aug. 8
Do. B	.50	Sep. 5	Aug. 8
Foundation Co.	.15	Oct. 24	Sep. 30
Fraser	.25	Oct. 20	Oct. 3
Do. pfd.	1.18	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Gatineau Pwr.	.30	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Do. 5½% pf.	1.37	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Gen. Dynamics	†.50	Sep. 10	Aug. 15
Gen. Motors	†1.00	Sep. 10	Aug. 14
Golden Manitou	.05	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Grafton & Co. A	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Do.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	.31¼	Sep. 30	Sep. 2
Greening Wire	.05+‡.05	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Gypsum, Lime	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Hamilton Bridge	.12½	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Hamilton Cot. pfd.	1.25	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Harding Carpet	.10	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Hollinger Cons.	.06	Sep. 30	Sep. 2
F. W. Horner	.12½	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Howe Sound	†.35	Sep. 10	Aug. 29
Hudson Bay M. & S	1.00	Sep. 8	Aug. 8
Huron & Erie Mtge.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 20% pd.	.30	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Imp. Tobacco	.10	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Do. 6%	3%	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Imp. Life	.37½	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Indust. Accept. new	.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Do. $1.60 pfd.	.40	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Do. $2.00 pfd.	.50	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Do. $4.25 pfd.	1.06¼	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Do. $5.00 pfd.	1.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Ingersoll A	.12½	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Inter-City Bak.	.20	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Int. Nickel	†.50	Sep. 20	Aug. 21
Int Pap.	†.75	Sep. 22	Aug. 22
Do. pfd.	†1.00	Sep. 22	Aug. 22
Int Petroleum	†.25	Sep. 12	Aug. 25
Int. Utilities pfd.	†.35	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Invest. Found	.75	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Do pfd.	.75	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Island Tug	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Jam. Pub. Ser. pfd.	1.75	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Johns-Manville	†.75	Sep. 12	Sep. 2
Kelvinator	.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Kerr-Addison M.	.20	Sep. 26	Aug. 29
John Labatt	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Lamaque Gold	.08	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Alf Lambert A & B	.15	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Do.	.15	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
La Prairie Co. pf.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Leverage Fund	.03	Sep. 15	Aug. 30 Coup. 11
M. Loew's	1.00	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
W. M. Lowney	.25	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Macassa M.	.03	Sep. 15	Aug. 16
Gordon MacKay A	.12½	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Do B	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Mack. Struc. Stl. pf	1.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
MacMill. & Blo. A	.12½+‡.30	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Do. B	.12½	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Mailman Corp. Pri.	.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Maple Leaf Mill.	.25	Nov. 27	Nov. 13
Mari. Tel. & Tel.	.20	Oct. 15	Sep. 22
Do. pfd.	.17½	Oct. 15	Sep. 22
Massey-Harris	.15	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
McLN. McK & Prior pf.	1.12½	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
J S Mitchell	.31¼	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Robt. Mitchell	.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Modern Cont. A	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Molson's Brew. A	.20+‡.20	Sep. 25	Sep. 5
Do B	.20+‡.20	Sep. 25	Sep. 5
Moore Corp.	†.22½	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Do. A & B pf.	†1.75	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Do. 4% pf.	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Natl. Grocers	.15	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do. pfd.	.37½	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Nat. Hose. A	.05	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Do.	.05	Jan. 2/53	Dec. 5
Noranda M.	1.00	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Normetal M.	.10+‡.05	Sep. 30	Sep. 2
Do. B	.17	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Natl. Sewer Pipe A	.60	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Natl. Steel Car	.37½+‡.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Neon Prod. of W. C.	.40	Aug. 29	Aug. 15
N. S. Lt. & Pwr.	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 6
Ogilvie Flour	.25+‡.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Ont. Loan & Deb.	1.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Ont. Steel new	.20	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Do. pfd.	1.75	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Page-Hersey	.65	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Paton Mfg.	.20	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Do. pfd.	.35	Sep. 15	Aug. 30

Dividends Declared (continued)

Pittsburgh Glass	†.35	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Powell River	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 22
Power Corp.	.40	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Do. 1st pfd.	1.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 19
Do. 2nd pfd.	.75	Oct. 15	Sep. 19
Que. Manitou	.02	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Que. Power	.25	Aug. 25	July 15
Renold-Cov A	.27	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
P. L. Robertson	.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do. pfd.	.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Robinson Little	.20	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Rolland Pap. pfd.	1.06¼	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Russell Ltd.	.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Saguenay Pwr. pf.	1.06	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Sarnia Bridge	.20	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
St. Lawrence Corp.	.50	Oct. 24	Sep. 30
St. Regis Pap. pfd.	1.10	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Shaw. Water & P. A	.50	Oct. 2	Sep. 2
Do. B	.56¼	Oct. 2	Sep. 2
Sicks Brew.	.30	Sep. 30	Aug. 29
Silknit Ltd.	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Do. pfd.	.50	Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Silver Miller M.	.10	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
Silver Stand.	.05	Sep. 15	Aug. 28
Silverwood Dair. A	.15	Oct. 1	Aug. 29
Do. B	.10	Oct. 1	Aug. 29
Simpsons A & B	1.00	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Do. pfd.	1.12½	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Southam Co.	.25	Sep. 29	Sep. 15
South Can. Pwr.	.40	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Do. pref.	1½%+■.40	Oct. 15	Sep. 19
Stand. Brands Inc.	†.40	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Stand. Oil of N.J.	†.75+‡.25	Sep. 9	Aug. 11
Stand. Paving	.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Do. pfd.	.62½+‡.12½	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
T. Stedman Bros.	.20	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Super Serv. Sts. pf.	.11¼	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
G. Tamblyn	.25+‡.05	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Do. pfd.	.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Teck-Hughes	.05	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Thrift Stores	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Tip Top Tailors	.15	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Traders Fin. A	.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do. B	.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do. pfd.	1.12½	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
United Corp. B	.40	Aug. 30	July 31
United Fuel A	.75	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Un. Steel Corp.	.20	Sep. 30	Sep. 9
Do. pfd.	.75	Oct. 31	Oct. 10
Viceroy Mfg.	.15	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Vic. & Grey Tr.	.20	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Wabasso Cot.	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Waite Amulet M.	.25	Sep. 10	Aug. 11
Waterous Ltd.	.10	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Watson, Jack	.20	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Westeel Prod.	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 22
West. Grocers A	.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Do. pf.	.35	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Geo. Weston	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Wilsil Ltd.	.30	Oct. 1	Aug. 29
J. C. Wilson Ltd.	.17½	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Wright-Hargreaves	.03	Oct. 1	Aug. 27

‡On arrears. †U. S. funds. ‡Extra.
*The ex-divd. date is usually at least one full business day prior to the record date.
■Participating div. ♦Bonus.



New Highs & Lows

During the week ended Aug. 29, 44 new highs were recorded among the general stocks on Canadian stock exchanges and 10 new lows. In the mining group there were 12 new highs and 15 new lows. In the western oil group there was one new high and 13 new lows.

GENERAL

New Highs—1952

Agnew-Surpass; Alta. Con. Gas; Bank of N. S.; B. C. Telephone; B. C. Turf; Can. Bread B; Can. North. Pwr.; Can. Wire & Cable A; Can. Bakeries; Cdn. Bank Comm.; Capital Estates; Cons. Bakeries; Crain, R. L.; Crow's Nest Pass; Dom. Tar & Chem. pfd.; Easy Washing; Erie Floor & Wood; Federal Grain; Ford A; Fraser new; Gatineau Pwr.; Gen. Dynamics; Gt. W. Saddlery; Gypsum, Lime; Ind. Accept. 4½% pf.; Lake of Woods; Mailman Corp. c.c. pr.; Maple Leaf M. pf.; McCabe Grain A; Mid Pac. Grain; Molson Brew. A; Nat. Drug; Oakville Wood; People's Cred. Sec.; R & M Bearings; Royal Bank; Sicks Brew. v.t.; Simpson A; Stand. Pav.; Stovel Press 5% pf.; Traders Fin. A rts.; Trans Mtl. Oil; Union Accept. pfd.; Willson Stat.

New Lows—1952

Argus Corp. 4½% pf.; Auto Electric A; B. C. For. Prods.; Can. Int. I. Tr. pf.; Can. Wallpaper A; Coast Brew.; Ind. Accept. 5% pf; London oHse. A; Maritime Tele. pf.; St. Law. Flour pfd.

MINING

New Highs—1952

Barvue Mines warr; Bevcourt; Boymar; Broulan Reef; Coch. Willans; Guayana; Hollinger; Hugh-Pam; Larder "U"; N. Hugh Malartic; Preston East Dome; Standard Gold

New Lows—1952

Atlas Yk.; Bibis-Yukon; Bob's Lake; Bulldog Yk.; Celta Develop.; Chromium; Cobalt Lode; Grandines; Head of the Lakes; Koot. Base; Koot. Belle; McWatters; Negus; Surf Inlet; Vanada

OILS

New Highs—1952

Candn. Pipe Line

New Lows—1952

Candn. Decalta; East Crest; Marwayne; Model; Naco; Nat. Petroleum; New Davies; New Devon; New Superior; Peace River; Que. Oil Dev.; Reef Pet.; Tras Empire

Net Profit Up For Zeller's

MONTREAL (Staff) — Mainly due to higher sales and more profitable operations of recently remodeled stores, net profit of Zeller's Ltd. for the six months ended July 31 totaled $353,913, up 36.5% from $259,325 in the same period of last year.

Total sales were $12,988,327, an increase of 8.7% on a store comparison. Excluding stores where sales were abnormally affected due to remodeling, the gain was 7.4%, President W. P. Zeller notes. The new Saint John, N.B., outlet, with three floors devoted to selling, was formally opened in August, "with encouraging results." It replaces a store destroyed by fire 18 months ago.

The figures do not include sales and profits of Federal stores, purchased last March. These stores are now being gradually reorganized and, states Mr. Zeller, present indications are that profits from the group will justify the investment.

The current 12 months period ending Jan. 31, 1953, is expected to show "satisfactory improvement" over the previous year.

Direct Mail Contest Deadline October 1

Closing date for Provincial Paper Ltd.'s 1952 Canadian Direct-Mail Leaders Contest is Oct. 1. Judges will convene Oct. 7 to choose the 25 award winners.

Direct-Mail, sponsored, designed and produced in Canada between Sept. 1, 1951 and Aug. 31, 1952 is eligible in five groups: single pieces; campaigns, catalogues; house organs (internal and external); calendars. Entrants may submit material in six copies to Board of Judges, 388 University Ave., Toronto.

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Correspondence Invited

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DETTA MINERALS advises that New Dickenson Mines has taken down and paid for 150,000 shares at 22½ cents a share under its agreement of Nov. 9, 1950. There are 3,700,000 shares now outstanding leaving 300,000 in treasury.

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OIL PRODUCTION

Fiveland Seen a New Pool May Be One of Recent Best

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY. — Important news continues to be made by the Alberta oil industry these days. A string of new oil discoveries extending for 20 miles in practically a straight line to the southwest of the Leduc field apparently offers a promise of an additional 200 million barrels of oil — plus substantial gas — for the Alberta Petroleum industry.

These discoveries, proceeding to the southwest, are Glen Park, Wizard Lake, Bonnie Glen, California-Standard-Texaco B. G. 9-7, Texaco Pigeon Lake 1 and Gulf C.P.R. Fiveland 4.

The last and latest, the Fiveland, is proving itself rather exceptional — like some of the predecessor discoveries to the northeast. However, the Fiveland discovery is definitely a different structure than Pigeon Lake about three miles to the north.

The gas-oil interface at Fivelands is about 200 ft. lower than at Pigeon Lake. Total thickness of the D3 Devonian passed through by the Fivelands well is now 482 ft. The well has opened up and tested 253 ft. of wet gas producing formation and 229 ft. of D3 oil pay zone. Testing to greater depth is proceeding.

The latest test at Fiveland of the interval 7,311 to 7,334 ft. flowed gas to the surface in three minutes, mud in 13 and oil in 14 minutes. Oil flow rate was measured at 60 bbls. hourly since 30 bbls. was produced in 30 minutes the well was on test. The gas-oil ratio during the test was 626 cu. ft. per barrel a sizeable decline from the previous test when gas-oil ratio was 848 cu. ft. per barrel.

Located on L.S.D. 4 3-46-28w4, the Fiveland well is shared by **Canadian Gulf Oil Co., California-Standard Co., Husky Oil & Refining Co.** and **Phillips Petroleum Co. of Oklahoma,** the last two sharing a 26.61% interest.

* * *

New Drumheller Strike

Six miles west of Drumheller producers, Mazal-Drumheller No. 1 well, L.S.D. 12 36-29-21w4, has discovered oil in the D2 zone of the Devonian. It has been drilled by a syndicate composed of **Carleton Oils, Renfrew Petroleums, Canadian Admiral Oils, Cleary & Floyd Petroleums** and a number of Drumheller and Calgary individuals.

It is reported that a fluid recovery of 570 ft., including 500 ft. of mud-cut crude oil, was secured in a drill stem test of the 5,507 to 5,519-ft. interval in the top of the D2 zone. Crude oil was reported to be of 30 deg. API gravity. Gas flow was small.

* * *

Beaver Lodge Field

The George Nesett No. 1 well in the Beaver Lodge field of North Dakota, in which **Consolidated Cordasun, New Concord Development** (operators), **Northern Development Corp.** and **Jasper Oil Corp.** are participating, is now drilling below 8,000 ft. and is being carried down as a Devonian test. It will probably intersect the Madison within a few days, it is stated.

The group plans to keep one drilling rig active and to place a second rig in operation if the supply of tubular material eases.

With respect to the group's activities in the field, the Math-Iverson No. 1B well, drilled as an offset, is expected to be completed within a few days.

* * *

Oils News Miscellany

Merrill Canadian Oil No. 1, Kenwell Oils & Mines, Sapphire Petroleums, Mitmor Oil & Gas, Calvan Consolidated and **Richland Oil Development of Canada** have joined for a drill stem test on a 11,364-acre Amerada farmout in the Holden area.

Central Leduc Oils, Del Rio Producers and **Trident Drilling Co.** have joined for a test in the Big Lake area of Alberta. Location of the Lower Cretaceous test is L.S.D. 10 19-53-25w4.

Richland Oil Development Co. plans an immediate start on development of the Ram River structure in the Alberta foothills.

Anglo-Canadian Oil Co. has made a marginal discovery of heavy oil with some gas in the Howie area, 115 miles east of Calgary. The well is being deepened to the Madison and Devonian.

Thirty of the wells completed in Alberta last week resulted in either oil or gas production. Up to Aug. 29, Western Canada in 1952 had 124 indicated discoveries at a total of 112 wells.

Geophysicists' Meeting To Look Into Mining

"Increased use of geophysical methods in the search for all minerals has prompted the American Society of Exploration Geophysicists to sponsor a first meeting devoted mainly to the discussion of mining problems," declared Ralph B. Ross, chairman of the eastern region program committee, in announcing a two-day conference of the association to be held at the King Edward Hotel, Oct. 27-28.

Exploration scientists from many parts of the United States and Canada are expected to gather for the program which will include 18 to 24 papers dealing with subjects of interest to association members.

Fenimore Names Potter As Drilling Engineer

H. A. Strain, president of Fenimore Iron Mines reports that A. M. Potter has been appointed engineer in charge of drilling for the company.

A graduate of Queen's University, Mr. Potter was recently employed by the Iron Ore Co. of Canada as engineer of drilling and construction in New Quebec and Labrador.

Information to Unregistered Shareholders

AMERICAN YELLOWKNIFE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

(Summary of Progress Report Mailed to Registered Shareholders, September 2, 1952)

The Company's interests are diversified in lead, zinc, uranium, gold and petroleum.

O'CONNOR LAKE PROPERTY. Contract has been awarded and work is under way on a three-compartment shaft on this large (2,450-acre) property, approximately 20 miles south of the east arm of Great Slave Lake. The shaft will be sunk on the No. 1 vein, where crosscutting, drifting and raising will open up the ore zone underground.

Diamond drilling here to 500 feet has permitted an estimate of 250 tons per vertical foot, containing 18% in combined lead-zinc values. Surface work on the No. 2 vein, traced for 2,700 feet, has indicated a high grade ore shoot, estimated to contain 50 tons per vertical foot, averaging 18% combined lead and zinc.

PETROLEUM INTERESTS IN ALBERTA. American Yellowknife and two other corporations have provided $250,000 to finance completion of the Plateau-Chungo No. 1 well, on the Brazeau structure in the foothills of Alberta. Geologists advise that this structure has excellent prospects for oil or gas. The three Companies acquired 500,000 shares of Plateau Petroleums Limited, management control of the well, a 50% interest in approximately 10,000 acres of checkerboarded leases in the immediate vicinity of this well, and a 20% undivided interest in leases covering 38,000 acres in the area.

American Yellowknife holds an interest in six producing wells and two well sites in the Redwater field. Proven oil reserves are estimated at 1,000,000 barrels.

INTERESTS IN URANIUM AND GOLD. American Yellowknife holds 200,000 shares of Radiore Uranium Mines Limited, which holding is appreciating substantially in value, due in part to an agreement between Radiore and Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, a Crown Company, and to this date the only producer of uranium in Canada. Eldorado is paying for the development of Radiore's Ace Lake property and will purchase all uranium ore produced on very favorable terms to Radiore.

Radiore is now concentrating attention on the "Con" group of claims (not included in the above agreement), and miners are bagging high grade uranium ore from several open cuts. This ore is grading $62.45 per ton.

A wholly-owned subsidiary, Snare River Mines Limited, holds 1,050 acres in the Snare River area, N.W.T. Limited diamond drilling has already indicated 50,000 tons of gold ore averaging .551 oz. gold per ton. A financing agreement, just arranged, will provide $245,000 to sink a shaft and develop underground at 125 and 250 feet. If results are favorable, the property will be prepared for production.

OTHER SHARE HOLDINGS. The Company also holds 60,000 shares of Consolidated Discovery Yellowknife Mines Limited, where exceptionally high grade ore developments are being experienced, as well as 205,167 shares of Quyta Gold Mines Limited, 400,000 shares of Oro Yellowknife Mines Limited, 10,000 shares of Ponder Oils Limited, and a one-third interest in the Wolf Group of uranium claims, where high grade uranium values have been uncovered.

FINANCES. The Company has $260,000 cash in the treasury, and will receive $300,000 as the balance of a firm underwriting. Shareholdings in other Companies, for which there is a ready market, represent a current value of more than $280,000.

AMERICAN YELLOWKNIFE MINES LIMITED

Suite 1201-80 King St. West, Toronto, Ontario

Eastern Metals Shaft Collared

Work on Buildings Now Well Advanced — Caving Slows Drilling

Rapid progress is reported by Eastern Metals in its program of "getting underground" at its nickel-copper property located near St. Fabien de Panet, Quebec.

The shaft has been put down to 35 ft. and collared, and headframe is now being erected. The combination mine dry, warehouse and office is about two-thirds completed and a start has been made on erection of hoist room and machine shop. Poles for power lines are within two miles of the property and all equipment necessary for electrical installations, hoisting equipment, compressor, heating plant, etc., are either at the property or en route.

The surface drill now in process of drilling in the copper zone recently intersected the zone at something over 300 ft. but had to be stopped twice in two days for cementing due to caving. The surface exploratory diamond drill working about 2,400 ft. from the shaft area continues to cut copper values of high grade over narrow width ranging from 1.5 ft. to 5 ft. This is not likely of commercial ore size as yet, but is proving that the ore-bearing structure is widespread and that further exploration may be successful in adding to the already impressive ore picture, the management states.

Surface exploration is handicapped by the limited amount of rock exposure, requiring the diamond drill for this work.

E. A. Nanton Heads Calgary & Edmonton

A meeting of directors of Calgary & Edmonton Corp. late in August elected Edward A. Nanton as president to succeed the late Col. L. D. M. Baxter. At the same meeting two vacancies on the board of directors were filled by election of John F. Merriam and Gordon P. Osler.

Mr. Nanton is chairman of the board of Osler, Hammond and Nanton Ltd., and president of Security Freehold Petroleums. Mr. Osler is president of Osler, Hammond & Nanton Ltd., and president of Osler & Nanton Trust Co. Mr. Merriam is president of Northern Natural Gas Co. Omaha, Nebraska.

Opemiska Extends South Zone East

A further ore intersection — described by the management as "very important" in that it leaves No. 3 south zone open for further extension eastward — has been secured in drill hole No. 91 located 340 ft. north of No. 61 drill hole.

From 427 to 443.3 ft., No. 92 returned 15.7 ft. of core assaying 3.04% copper and 0.17 oz. gold. By reducing the core length somewhat, the intersection can be taken as 9.4 ft. of core, starting at 430 ft. averaging 4.12% copper and 0.22 oz. gold.

No. 87 hole, from which assays were delayed, returned 9.2 ft. of core from No. 2 vein averaging 3.90% copper and 0.032 oz. gold and a further intersection from No. 3 vein zone of 9.3 ft. of core starting at 617.3 ft. averaging 3.93% copper and 0.04 oz. gold.

Hole No. 88, continued to No. 3 vein zone, has returned a further 5.7 ft. of core starting at 439.0 ft. which averages 3.79% copper and 0.01 oz. gold or alternatively 11 ft. of core averaging 2.50% copper and 0.014 oz. gold.

Pyrites Pulls Rich Drill Hole

A fine intersection of ore, in a drill hole put down 250 ft. deeper than any previous hole, has been secured by Ontario Pyrites Co. at its Vermillion Lake property. A high copper content is a feature.

Located 300 ft. east of the new shaft and 200 ft. east of No. 89 hole drilled ahead of the shaft, No. 92 drill hole can be interpreted in several ways for ore intersection purposes. From 793 to 885 ft., 92 ft. of core averaged 2.31% copper, 1.67% lead, and 4.50% zinc. Alternatively, the section from 793 to 831 ft. gave 38.0 ft. of core assaying 0.47% copper, 2.10% lead and 6.93% zinc, and a deeper section of 35 ft. of core starting at 850 ft. gave 5.31% copper, 2.07% lead, and 3.85% zinc. Gold and silver assays are yet to come.

Other drill intersections, at the Errington mine, are as follows:

	Core length ft.	Copper %	Lead %	Zinc %
300 Level:				
No. 3-37 ..	67.0	1.53	0.70	2.01
	15.0	.56	1.80	7.04
No. 3-38 ..	19.0	3.80	.98	.32
No. 3-39 ..	24.0	0.04	3.10	1.41
Sub-Level:				
No. 420-8 .	25.0	0.20	0.58	4.34
No. 420-9 .	9.0	1.94	2.59	7.39
500 Level:				
No. 5-21 ..	10.0	1.43	1.18	6.01
No. 5-22 ..	16.0	0.23	0.09	2.77
	12.0	0.18	0.12	3.69
No. 5-23 ..	25.0	0.15	1.80	5.76
No. 5-24 ..	8.5	0.35	0.19	3.40
No. 5-25 ..	9.0	0.79	0.61	4.59
	4.0	0.20	1.54	9.40
No. 5-26 ..	7.0	2.56	2.8 5	9.62
No. 5-27 ..	11.0	2.09	0.38	1.66

The latest hole, No. 5-32, drilled on the 500-ft. horizon, has just returned an intersection of 32 ft. of core, representing about true width, assaying 4.78% copper (uncut high assays) or 4.07% with high assays cut down.

It is too early to release the average of the ore being encountered at the Errington mine as there is much more drilling to be done, the company reports, but the average is stated to be closely approximating the estimates made before work was started.

COMPANY REPORTS

PAYMASTER CONSOLIDATED experienced a loss of $70,618 in the year ended June 30, 1952, as against a $23,955 profit a year earlier. Included this year was a $103,819 expense item for No. 5 shaft deepening.

Deepening of No. 5 shaft from the 2,075-ft. level to 4,075 ft. to reach new deep ore has been carried to 3,150 ft. Mining at No. 6 shaft was discontinued after removal of all known ore that could be mined economically.

Five ore bodies with lengths of from 70 to 300 ft. and with widths from six to 27 ft. have been outlined at the 4,075-ft. horizon with grades ranging from 0.20 oz. to 0.33 oz. per ton. A total of 1,572 tons of ore to the vertical foot is indicated.

A program of drilling below the 4,075-ft. level is now under way.

Directors decided that it was to the company's interest to continue under cost-aid rather than to sell gold in the free market. However, it is pointed out that revenues have been affected by the present discount on the U. S. dollar.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1952	1951
Bullion prod.	$1,373,642	$1,418,935
Less: Oper. exps.	1,594,763	1,605,371
Oper. loss	221,121	186,436
Add: Est. Cost-Aid ...	220,038	178,911
Other inc.	78,567	76,621
Less: Deprec.	44,283	45,141
Devel. w/o	103,819	......
Net profit	*70,618	23,955
Surplus for year	*70,618	23,955
*Loss or deficit.		
Earned per Share	d$0.008	$0.003
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1952	1951
Cash & bullion	$652,880	$950,731
Stock & bonds*	864,717	635,979
Est. Cost-Aid	98,841	145,898
Accts. rec.	3,267	12,908
Employ. war loan ...	3,092	5,452
Supplies	201,397	145,482
Total curr. assets ..	1,824,194	1,896,450
Prep. & def. chgs. ...	43,802	2,219
Shs. in other cos.	576,111	504,448
Mining prop.	2,487,994	2,487,994
Plant & equip.▲	93,989	117,091
Total assets	5,026,090	5,008,202
Accts., wages pay. ...	150,131	117,822
Taxes payable	......	1,197
Total curr. liab. ...	150,131	119,019
Capital stock	4,514,033	4,514,033
Surplus	361,926	†375,150
▲After depr. of	1,963,167	1,925,283
*Market value	988,332	722,005
†Incl. profit of $53,492 in 1952 and $170,048 in 1951 from sale of assets and securities.		
Working capital	1,674,063	1,777,431

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company

Admitted Assets $12,630,796.65
Surplus 4,436,056.97
Dom. Govt. Deposit 3,971,699.39

Write for Financial Statement

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Ajax Gets 15% Stake In Glendive Acreage

Ajax Petroleums, the Canadian company, informs The Financial Post that the company has entered the Glendive field of Alberta. The company now enjoys a 15% interest in 68,000 acres in which Albermont, Trans-Era and Eramont are associated.

In addition the company also holds a 15% interest in a further 52,000 acres lying to the south of the proven Glendive field as a hedge against possible extensions in that direction.

Ajax secured the right to pick up the entire 52,000 acres and was able to make the deal whereby instead the company secured a 15% interest in the much larger acreage.

There is considerable fairly close in acreage involved on the Cedar Creek anticline and the Deep Rock No. 1 Picard well is now going down in Roosevelt County not far from acreage in which a 15% interest is held. Carter Oil Co. is also reported drilling two wells within the 52,000-acre spread to the south.

Amer. Yellowknife Starts Shaft To Sink at Snare River Also

In addition to launching shaft sinking operations on its O'Connor Lake property in the Northwest Territories, American Yellowknife Mines announces that finances have been arranged for shaft sinking on the property of a subsidiary, Snare River Mines, where diamond drilling earlier indicated 50,000 tons of ore averaging 0.551 oz. gold per ton to a depth of 275 ft. with the ore bodies still open to the north.

President J. C. Byrne reports that the Snare River financing agreement will provide $245,000 for opening up of two levels underground. (A new uranium discovery is also reported elsewhere.)

At the O'Connor Lake property, shaft has now been collared and headframe is being erected. The No. 1 vein to be opened at 150 ft. depth, is estimated from drilling to contain 250 tons of ore per vertical foot averaging 18% combined lead and zinc. One high-grade shoot in No. 2 vein is estimated to contain 50 tons to the foot of 18% combined lead and zinc.

With two other companies, $250,000 has been provided for deepening of the Plateau Chungo No. 1 area in the Brazeau area. In return, the group receives: 25% interest in the well, 500,000 shares of stock, 50% interest in 10,000 acres checkerboarded about the well and a 20% interest in 38,000 further acres.

Other holdings included 60,000 shares of Consolidated Discovery, 200,000 shares of Radiore Uranium, a third interest in the Wolf group of uranium claims in the Goldfields area where uranium values have been found.

American Yellowknife has $260,000 in its treasury, $280,000 market value of investments and is to receive another $300,000 as the balance of a firm underwriting.

ARNORA SULPHUR MINING CORP. reports that Carleton Investments Ltd., has taken down and paid for 100,000 shares of stock at 25 cents a share. Next option is for 100,000 shares at 25 cents payable Aug. 22, 1952. There are 3,091,009 shares outstanding and 408,991 shares remaining in treasury.

EMPIRE OIL & MINERALS shares were called for trading on the Montreal Curb Market on Sept. 2.

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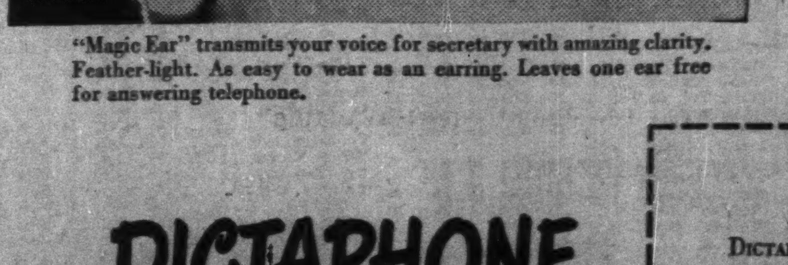

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Exemption From 1933 US Securities Act Not To Be Any 'Holiday For Thieves'

Will Canadian promotional securities issuers find that perennial question of how to "sell America" solved by the U. S. Securities & Exchange Commission proposal to extend short form registration to Canada under "Regulation D"?

Since ratification of the securities and mail fraud amendments to the U. S.-Canadian extradition treaty, a new spirit of co-operation has been evident in securities administration on both sides of the border. The SEC is now asking "comments and suggestions" on its proposal which is in draft form.

Regulation D, at first reports, seems almost too good to be true. Here was the promise: Exemption from all the red tape rigmarole of registration under the U. S. Securities & Exchange Act of 1933. Ability to sell up to $300,000 a year of an issue in the U.S. A relatively short and simple form of registration. No more "worries" about violating U. S. federal law.

The draft of Regulation D provided by the SEC however, suggests that while it will undoubtedly represent a step in the right direction, selling under this regulation isn't going to be wide open.

There are clauses which suggest that (a) undesirable characters won't have the chance to sell under Regulation D; (b) people who do sell under "D" and subsequently get into trouble can expect to be tried in U. S. courts.

Must Register Under Act

Each underwriter of securities selling under Regulation D must first take out registration as a broker-dealer with U. S. authorities. Cost of doing this is nominal. But the information form is rather lengthy and information it provides will help U.S. authorities to screen out undersirables.

A $64 question in Toronto boiler rooms at the moment is whether individuals with past post office fraud orders issued against them in the U. S.—or secret indictments—will be able to secure registration. On the face of things, it appears unlikely. The draft regulation provides that an issue will not be accepted for sale under Regulation D where any officer, director or promoter has had a U. S. post office fraud order issued against him "unless cause be shown as to why it is not necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors that the exemption (from the 1933 act) be denied in the particular case."

Ability to sell under Regulation D will be available "only where all non-residents responsible for the offering furnish consent to service of process in civil suits or actions brought in this country in connection with the purchase or sale of the securities to be offered under the regulation."

No one with a conviction relating to sale of securities within the last five years can be associated with an issue it is proposed to sell under Regulation D.

Auditor Not Needed

Requirements for information under the short form of registration are perhaps simpler than might have been expected. Financial statements are required, but these need not be certified by independent public or certified public accountants. The prospectus must state (in capitals): "These securities are offered pursuant to an exemption from registration with the Securities & Exchange Commission. The Commission does not pass upon the merits of any securities nor does it pass upon the accuracy or completeness of selling literature."

Prospectus details must be provided of a character similar to that presently required under the Ontario Securities Act. Information must be supplied on underwriting discounts or commissions and the proceeds to the issuer or other person on whose behalf the securities are offered. All the names of officers, directors and promotors must be revealed. Four copies must be filed 15 days before use.

Register Promoters Too

The actual information required is not too elaborate, it appears, but in one respect at least, the SEC is going a little farther than the Ontario Securities Commission. The promoter must secure registration with the SEC. This is not required under Ontario law unless business is being done directly with the public.

One particular paragraph of an SEC covering letter is considered to have considerable significance. This reads:

"Copies of all letters filed with the Commission under this regulation by Canadian offerors will be furnished to the appropriate Canadian provincial securities authorities and it is expected that the Commission will have their full co-operation in administering the regulation."

It is felt here that Canadian authorities, in consideration of their co-operation, should be granted a voice in saying what changes should be made in Regulation D from time to time. On the other hand, if one or more provinces should not co-operate, the U. S. could presumably withdraw the right to use Regulation D from that particular province.

Various securities commissioners are scheduled to meet in Winnipeg on Sept. 17. Regulation D will undoubtedly come up for considerable discussion.

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MINING INVESTMENTS

Cons. Discovery Profits Seen Exceeding Forecast

It appears that the earlier estimate made by the management of Consolidated Discovery Yellowknife Mines of operating profits of $500,000 for 1952 are likely to be exceeded by a considerable margin.

Operating profit averaged $70,000 monthly for the June-July-August period and now stands at $425,000 for the first eight months of this year, The Financial Post can state. Cost-aid is averaging approximately $6,500 a month. As the company is still exempt from federal corporation tax, practically the entire operating profit is retained by the treasury.

An outstanding grade of ore was treated in the mill in August with 3,496 oz. gold recovered from 2,842 tons of ore averaging 1.274 oz. or $44.59 at $35 gold.

* * *

Rich Ore From No. 4

Exceptionally high grade ore is coming from stope preparation work on the No. 4 vein. During the week ended Aug. 24, two working places produced 60 tons averaging 7.00 oz. or $245 a ton and 98 tons averaging 4.79 oz. or $167.75 a ton. To date raising and sub-level drifting on No. 4 vein between the 950 and 800-ft. levels has produced 1,608 tons of ore averaging 3.12 oz. gold per ton.

Grade of ore has improved appreciably in the North zone vein on the lower levels. Ore fed to the mill from stoping under way at the 800 and 950-ft. levels is averaging better than an ounce per ton.

Flat diamond drilling and initial drifting operations in the No. 9 vein area has returned some interesting but very erratic results. Drill intersections have run all the way from the very high grade figure of 13.98 oz. over 3.6 ft. to trace. Much work will be necessary to evaluate the importance of this possible new ore source.

* * *

Broulan Ore Continues

Early this week the high grade ore shoot being opened at the 650-ft. level of the Bonwhit mine of Broulan Reef Mines was continuing in the face with no change.

In a progress report dated Aug. 27, President Bert W. Lang reported that 202 ft. had been opened with both faces in ore. It is considerably longer now. A length of 175 ft. for which assays were available at the time of the report averaged 4.10 oz. uncut on chip samples over an average width of 10 ft. and 2.35 oz. on muck samples.

Based on cutting all high assays to the average of all assays, the average cut grade is 1.80 oz. on chip samples and 1.28 oz. on mucks. The drifts on the 500, 800 and 970-ft. levels are to be extended to explore for the vertical extensions of this new high grade ore body.

* * *

Asbestos For Goldvue

New Goldvue Mines reports that the area of asbestos-bearing structure is being rapidly extended by current work on its optioned Garthby twp. property in the Eastern Twps. of Quebec.

The serpentine belt has now been traced for over 3,000 ft. and seems to be widening as work is extended to southwest, Julius M. Cohen, consultant, reports. The serpentine band which traverses the company's property is believed to have been responsible for asbestos producers both to the southwest and northeast.

The band has been indicated to have a width of 350 ft. although trenches so far have only been carried across the zone up to a maximum of 175 ft. Mr. Cohen feels that there is a very definite strengthening of the asbestos fractures as work continues to the southwest and the serpentine widens. Fibres up to a quarter inch in length are in evidence in samples reaching Toronto, it is stated.

Skeena Silver Financed For Proposed Program

President Daniel McLellan of Skeena Silver Mines states that cash and firm options assure over $120,000 for the company's development program. The company's three groups of claims in the Hazelton area of B. C. adjoin Western Uranium & Cobalt Mines and it's leased Red Rose tungsten property.

Two new discoveries, one on the Brunswick group and one on the Ledge group, are stated to have been made this season with the latter showing a 10-in. width of copper.

A length of over 700 ft. has been indicated on the original Brunswick shear or vein. No. 1 adit is stated to show ore for its length of 75 ft. while No. 2 adit, extended, is stated to have encountered ore as well. A program of diamond drilling was scheduled to start on the Brunswick group on Aug. 25.

Beta Gamma Drilling Results "Excellent"

With the company possessing three drills, Beta Gamma Mines started diamond drilling in August of an 800-ft. long radioactive zone on its No. 1 claim of the Chum group. Four holes have been completed and while no assays are reported, the management states that the holes were tested by Geiger probe and results were "excellent."

The Chum group of claims is one of eight new groups acquired in the Beaverlodge area during June, July and August.

No. 1 group cut a highly radioactive vein at 100 ft. No. 2 intersected the vein at 49 ft. and No. 3 hole at a vertical depth of 71 ft. Hole No. 4 is reported as having the greatest width of radioactive zone but material is not available as to depth at which this was cut.

It has been decided to dispose of the company's 800 acres in the Lloydminster area and negotiations are now under way to arrange a drilling deal whereby a net interest would be retained.

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Bochner's MARKET OUTLOOK

What Bochner said many months ago

On April 23, 1952, I predicted a New Round of Inflation:

In my MARKET OPPORTUNITIES letter I said: "I have not changed my opinion that the ultimate result of the steel issue will be another round of inflation, starting with substantially higher steel prices, and spreading throughout the rest of the economy. *This means that events will soon prove that common stocks are greatly underpriced today.*"

FOUR MONTHS later, the Market itself confirmed my opinion of Common Stocks.

FOR MANY MONTHS, in my MARKET OPPORTUNITIES Service, I have preached the sermon that investment and speculative opportunities in Canada are greater than those in the U.S., and *every week* I have pointed out likely situations in one of the most selective markets of modern times.

TODAY, in its August issue, FORTUNE magazine devotes more than 50 pages of articles, maps and pictures to Canada's recent story, which it describes as *"the greatest boom of all, 12 years old and still going strong."* FORTUNE states that in this issue you will find *"new facts and wise counsel about investment and profit prospects."*

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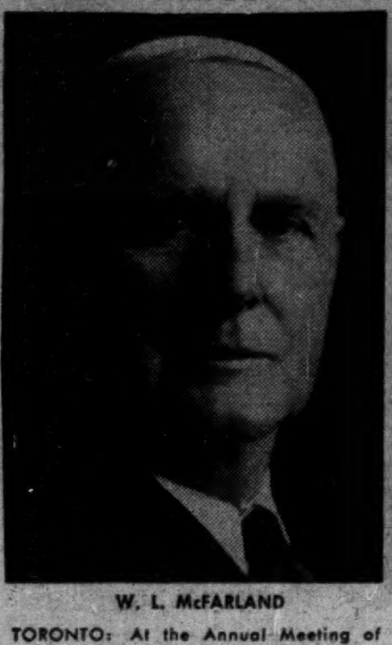
TRELCO LIMITED APPOINTMENTS


W. L. McFARLAND

J. W. MOWDER

TORONTO: At the Annual Meeting of Trelco Limited, manufacturers of Industrial and Maintenance Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Enamels, W. L. McFARLAND, resigned as President and was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors. J. W. MOWDER, who has been with the Company since its inception in 1925 as Vice-President and General Manager was elected President and General Manager. *

LONDON CALLING

Two Grim Battles On Under the Surface Of Trades Union, Labor Party Meetings

LONDON—You may have noticed that a British airplane visited that part of Canada known as Newfoundland and returned to Northern Ireland in a round trip journey which took altogether 10 hours, three minutes and 42 seconds. Personally I think the 42 seconds is a trifle meticulous, but we shall let that pass.

Those two mad Englishmen, Alcock and Brown, started something when they blazed the air trail across the North Atlantic. It is a safe bet that few Americans or even Canadians remember their names, nor are they widely known here. The British have so many statues of generals on horseback that London has no room for the North Atlantic air pioneers.

* * *

Looking ahead, one must assume that the guided passenger-carrying missile will come into being some of these days. The editor of The Financial Post might be talking to me on the Atlantic telephone and suddenly say: "This line isn't very clear. Take the three o'clock rocket this afternoon from London to Toronto and we'll have a good talk at four o'clock."

That is not fantasia. It is almost a certainty. The only question is: how many years—or months it will take to inaugurate the service?

* * *

In the meantime we shall have to get along with this lumbering jet plane which makes Rome almost a British suburb and brings Africa into a two-meal range. Extraordinary people, these British.

* * *

Furore Dying Down On Politicians, Divorce

Anthony Eden has returned from his £25 honeymoon in Portugal (the £25 was what he was allowed in foreign currency) and the discussion about his marriage is nearing its end. On the whole, the Church Times which attacked the marriage, because Eden divorced his first wife, has come out of it badly. For better or for worse, the majority opinion is that there is no law, human or Divine, which makes marriage an unbreakable sacrament.

Buckingham Palace, however, does not share this view. The Royal Enclosure at Ascot is still banned to guilty parties in a divorce no matter how exalted they may be. A man can take his mistress to the Royal Enclosure, but not his second wife if he or she had been involved guiltily in divorce.

Looking three or five years ahead, we may see Eden as British Prime Minister and Stevenson as President of the U. S. A., and both of them with ex-wives living.

There is no question but that Eden will succeed to the Tory leadership, and it is fairly certain that Churchill will make way for him before the Tories go again to the country. Many people think that Churchill will retire after the Coronation but that would be unlikely unless the Tories decide on a "coronation election." The cooler heads will be against this and will probably prevail.

* * *

Trade Unionists Fight Shop Stewards' Group

For the moment, all eyes are turned on Margate where the T.U.C. is holding its important annual conference. I am writing these notes on the eve of the conference and by the time they are published you will have read all about it. But not everything will come to the surface at Margate.

* * *

Deep in the body of British Trade Unionism there is a grim conflict between the sane established Trade Unionist and the Shop Steward. This Shop Steward movement should have been checked at the source, when it began to manifest itself not long before the 1939 war.

Communist in spirit, and in many cases in membership, these Shop Stewards (who have the gift of the gab) posed as an ardent ginger group for the Trade Unions. Instead, they stirred up trouble and even hatred between employer and worker, fomented strikes, and in some factories assumed complete control of the workers.

The big battalions of the Trade Unions hated it but did nothing. Only recently in the Ford factory at Dagenham there was a strike engineered by the Shop Stewards, although neither the workers nor the Unions wanted it. However, Sir Patrick Hennessy, the Ford Managing Director, would not concede an inch and broke the strike. If leading Trade Unionists and leading industrialists would follow Hennessy's example, the Shop Steward pest could be eliminated.

* * *

Attlee to Compromise With Bevan's Section

However, the Trade Union conference will be out-dramatized by the annual conference of the Labor Party which takes place early in October at Morecambe in Lancashire. Undoubtedly Attlee's true blues and Bevan's ruddy reds will make a brave attempt to make their quarrel seem nothing more than a family squabble. In fact, I can almost see papa Attlee placing his benign hands on the heads of Bevan and Gaitskell and saying: "Bless you my children, and bless our happy family party."

It is no secret that Bevan is disturbed by the open hostility of the loyalists in the Socialist Parliamentary ranks. Bevan is the kind of rebel who considers it beneath the dignity of the other side to fight back. Like the urchin who blows peas at the gentleman in the top hat and is deeply hurt when the gentleman gives him a kick in the pants, Bevan cannot understand why Stokes and Gaitskell and Attlee can be so rude to him.

However, both sides know that they cannot go to the country as a divided party—at any rate an openly divided one. Therefore it is not unlikely that Bevan will offer a truce on the condition that Attlee will take four or five of the principal Bevanites into the Socialist shadow Cabinet. As a gesture of conciliation, Bevan will not ask that he, himself, should be one of the number. In other words, having forced his selected followers into Attlee's camp Bevan will be content to remain outside with complete liberty of movement.

* * *

Attlee's dilemma is obvious. To refuse to admit any Bevanites to the shadow Cabinet would mean open warfare. But equally to admit them would be a case of virtue compromising with sin.

* * *

Market is Confident And War Seen Unlikely

The Stock Markets are quietly confident, and there is an undercurrent of strength. It is believed that something will be done to bring the dollar and sterling into a closer understanding. There is talk of another American Loan but that would not rouse any great enthusiasm. Britain, once the great creditor, does not want to be the great debtor for ever.

It is generally accepted, save of course by the generals who must always be on guard, that Russia is not going to war this year. There is trouble in the Soviet paradise and Stalin is planning a general purification of the party. The last time this happened there was a ruthless extermination of "unstable elements." The night of the pistol shots went on and on, until half the officers in the Army High Command had been exterminated.

* * *

For all these reasons, the British are looking ahead to the autumn with the feeling that things are better than seemed possible six months ago. Undoubtedly the Government has regained much of the good will that it squandered, retail prices are dropping, textiles have made a considerable recovery, and houses are going up at a splendid rate. At the moment, food supplies are better than for a long time.

Besides, we have had a sunny August except for that wild week of mad rain which brought tragedy and dismay to so many.

EAST RIM NICKEL MINES is holding a special meeting on Sept. 5, 1952, to secure shareholders' approval of an increase in authorized capital from 3.5 million to 4.5 million shares of $1 par value.

Alcan Hopes For Jap Deal

MONTREAL (Staff) — There were indications this week that the proposed $3.8 million investment by Aluminium Ltd. in Japan's largest primary aluminum producing company (The Financial Post, May 10) may yet materialize.

According to a report from Japan, the president of the Japanese firm, Nippon Light Metals Co., is coming to Canada for talks with officials here. It stated that the Japanese foreign investment council has informally approved the project now, but that some provisions of the contract must be checked first.

The Japanese Government blocked an earlier move under which the Canadian company would acquire a half interest in the share capital of Nippon Light Metal Co., and would also make loans to assist in plant modernization programs, involving provision for North American techniques. The government's objection was based on the proposed 50% foreign ownership of a key Japanese industry.

Because it's not known here yet just what changes in the contract the Japanese have in mind, chances of an agreement are still regarded as uncertain. Re-opening of discussions on the venture, after the earlier turn-down by the Japanese Government, indicates that at least the issue is still alive.

J. H. Ryder Machinery Co. Limited announce the opening of a Western Regional Office at — 201 Main Street South, Winnipeg, and the appointment of Mr. W. G. Webb, M.E.I.C. as Western Regional Manager. Mr. Webb, for many years associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg and Fort William, was in charge of War Emergency Technical Training in Manitoba during the war. *

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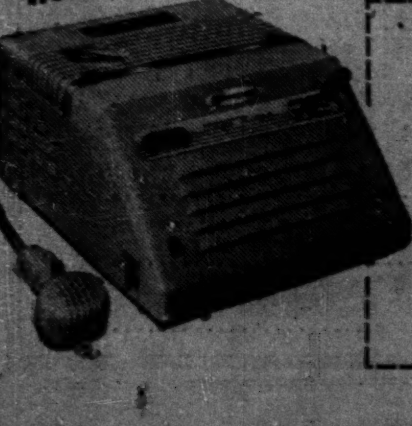

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